The Centre Reporter.

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HISTORICAL NOTES. . . . .

By MR. J. D. MURRAY.

Ever since the passage of the public school law, or free school law, as it is sometimes called, there has been continued progress. In 1834, when the law was established and put into force there was undoubtedly many weak points which had to be overcome, and this had to be done principally by experience, but the friends of the system clung tenaciously to what they thought was going to be a great boon to their children and children's children and in this we venture to say they were not disappointed and some of its advocates lived to see their grand children making great progress in those firmly established institutions of learning.

Notwithstanding the apparent and visible good this new law was working there were still opponents found in every nook and corner of the state, but year by year this opposition grew weaker, so much so that they did not make any further effort to have the law repealed. This law did seem to strike some people of the state very hard; it raised their taxes and they could not see that they were deriving any benefit. Why they should be taxed to educate the children of other families, and not have a child about them, they could not comprehend. Some held large possessions and all this property being assessed for school purposes it imposed upon them a high tax and not a child to send to school. This did look to them like a very unjust law and an infringement upon their rights and they therefore bitterly opposed it, and it would have taken more and deeper philosophy than can generally be produced to convince them that benefits do sometimes come in an indirect way.

At that time it was in many respects as it is today; there were those who would show a willingness to favor any plausible good measure as long as it did not reach their pockets, and it does appear that men in all ages of the world have been more or less sensitive about their pockets. This new school law was not advocated on the ground that if enacted it would be less expensive to have the very poor give their children a primary education. There was provision made by law all over this state for poor children to be helped from the very start, and no doubt the same provision was made in other states and territories. The inhabitants of Pennsylvania wanted something better; something more progressive, and we have reason to believe that many persons voted against the new system who in their hearts were in favor of it, but it was a matter between their good judgment and their pocket books, and the question, "shall I vote for the depletion of my pocket book or shall I vote for this new and untried school system," had to be decided one way or the other. As above remarked, people will always first consider, how will this affect my financial standing? Will the new law, or change of custom, be detrimental to my business or will it be an advantage to me?

This disposition of man is inherent, and was felt among men as far back as the beginning of the Christian era. In order to prove this we will refer you back to Paul's preaching at Ephesus. It appears that Paul was meeting with good success at that place and was not finding much opposition, but he preached fearlessly and persuadingly that there be no gods which are made with hands. There was a certain man among them named Demetrius, who was a silversmith and he and others were engaged in making silver shrines for the great Goddess Diana. Demetrius saw plainly that if Paul would be permitted to continue the preaching, that there be no gods which are made with hands, his business would suffer, because the people would quit worshipping the great Goddess Diana and there would be no shrines needed, therefore he became a great enemy of Paul and caused a great uproar in the city of Ephesus, and had it not been for the more sober thinking and the town clerk Paul might have been harmed. This is only a parallel case of what is going on everywhere today, both in church and state. We are not worshipping the Goddess Diana made by hands, neither are we worshipping as we should, the true God not made with hands, but we do worship the almighty dollars which are made with hands.

We fear the people of this generation do not appreciate the advantages of the common school system; what it has done and is still doing. Ignorance and superstition is on the wane, and that very perceptibly. While in conversation with a neighbor, (an intelligent man) on this subject, he said; "The spooks and all manner of hobgoblins are fleeing before the enlightening influences of education and we seldom hear anything about spooks; they seem to have entirely left us." If you were to ask the young people of today "did you ever see a spook?" the answer would almost invariably be, "no, I don't know what that is, papa and mama never tell us anything about them." The parents of today do not want to give such information to their children; they would be ashamed to hear one of their children relate a spook story, it would reflect on themselves severely, but there was a time when ignorance and superstition ruled supreme. Parents would sit up at night and relate to their children all manner of stories of the kind, until the poor little children would become afraid to go to bed, but happily the word spook is on a fair way of becoming obsolete and we are inclined to think that Webster and Worcester will in their next edition hardly mention the word on account of its being so hard to define.

We have today many young ladies and gentlemen who are engaged in the useful and honorable profession of teaching, all for the benefit of society. Ask them how they ever became qualified to become instructors? Ask the young man how he became qualified to hold such a place of trust and profit? He will be likely to reply, "I must attribute my start in the world to that great auxiliary, the common school system."

Some of the younger people may wonder what kind of provisions were made by law for the aid and support of poor children at school. The way that was done prior to 1834 was in this manner: When a neighborhood began to see that there was a goodly number of children growing up around them, (we have now particular reference to the general district) the parents of those children would begin to think they would like to have their children learn to read and write, that being about as high as their aspirations went. They would then look around, but finding all the schools were too far away to send their children, perhaps two and three miles away from their home, the matter would be discussed among the parents in the neighborhood and it would be agreed that Mr. so and so make a canvass of the territory which seemed to need a school very badly.

In a short time Mr. W. was ready to report; he had found twenty-five children within a radius of three miles. Now, said one of the party, let us build a school house and have it ready to open school this fall before it gets so cold, so that we can send some of the smaller children before winter sets in; the larger boys can go any time during the winter after the corn is in and the threshing done. They had now fully decided to build a school house and this caused a great deal of excitement in the neighborhood among young America. A great many questions would be asked such as, "I wonder who they will get to teach?" which would likely be answered something like this, (especially if it came from a boy not having a very good reputation,) "you will find that out, and if he is a big, stout man, full of courage, he will flog you every day."

This reminds me of an account given and published, by a man from the state of Maine, who wrote from actual experience. He had been a school teacher, or, as it was expressed in those days, one who keeps school. The account given by this man showed that it was more necessary for a man to have muscle than brains to keep anything like an orderly school in the country. The person who wrote the article reported himself as being a successful school teacher, but he seemed to attribute his success more to his muscle than to his knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic, for that was all that was taught in those country schools, and we have reason to believe that many of those country boys and girls and their parents never knew that there were any other branches to study. The question of building a school house was now fully settled, and the next question that occupied the minds of the men, women and children was, on whose farm will this house be built? The farmers were all willing to give the right of way and all agreed that the most accessible spot should be chosen. Finally a location is settled on; along the main public road on the farm of John Jones, just where the lane joins the public road; on the opposite side of this lane the land is owned by James Peck and he was well pleased that the house is located there, his land on the opposite side being wood land.

Several communications were omitted on account of late arrival. Please send in reports not later than Wednesday morning.

Mrs. W. L. Kurtz, of Berlin, accompanied by her children, is in Bellefonte at present, and Saturday will go to Lewisburg, her former home.

CHILDREN'S DAY.

Presbyterians Observed the Day Sunday Forenoon.

Children's Day was appropriately observed Sunday forenoon in the Presbyterian church. The exercises consisted of singing, recitations, and a short address by the pastor, Rev. Schuyler.

The following children participated: Helen Wilson, Nina Slick, Nancy Saul, Mary Rearick, Elsie Rearick, Mary Kennedy, Mary Delinda Potter, Emma Saul, Mabel Arney, Lizzie Winkleblech, Herbert Goodhart, John Odenkirk, James Lingle, William Bradford, Miles Rearick, Rufus Rearick, George Slack, Fred Slack, Ross Bushman, William Kerr.

A solo by Mary Kennedy is worthy of special notice. She has a sweet child voice and sings child-like. Her singing was one of the best numbers in the program.

Messrs. Frank Smith and E. W. Crawford assisted in the preparation and execution of the musical feature of the program.

The decorating committee displayed great taste in the decorations and bouquets of beautiful flowers, palms and ferns were tastefully arranged.

ANTI-PREMIUM RULE.

Postal Authorities Will Withhold Second class Mailing Privileges.

Several weeks ago the Reporter noticed the fact that inquiries were sent out asking whether a departmental rule would be regarded injurious to legitimate newspapers and periodicals, which will stop absolutely all premium inducements, direct or indirect, and of whatever character, for subscriptions? In other words, after a publisher has fixed a price on his publication, any bonus or premium given to the subscriber, or any combination with another thing except a second-class publication, shall vitiate that subscription in its relation to the second-class rates of postage.

The character of the replies received confirms the department in its policy to exclude these "premium publications" from the second-class mail privilege, and a rule to that effect will be issued.

A Kind and Hospitable Woman Dead.

The readers of the Reporter will regret to hear of the death of Mrs. David Rhinesmith, which occurred Wednesday evening of last week at her home near Bellefonte. The deceased was subject to heart trouble and it was one of these attacks that caused her death. Her age was about sixty-six years.

The deceased is well known on the south side of Centre county, having for many years lived on the farm now occupied by Samuel Durst, at Earlystown. She was a daughter of the late Daniel Mothersbaugh, and a sister of Owen Mothersbaugh, of Boalsburg. The following are also brothers and sisters: Amanda, of Sunbury; Mrs. Susie Lehker, of Renovo; Mrs. Sarah Hartswick, Altoona; Mrs. Priscilla Glenn, Lemont; Dr. H. H., of Beech Creek, and Mack, of Renovo.

The funeral took place Saturday morning. Mrs. Rhinesmith was a lady to whom many persons were indebted for hospitality. Her home was open to every one, and once within you felt as comfortable as though you were in your own home. She is kindly remembered by all who knew her.

Besides her husband, the deceased leaves three children: Daniel, Clearfield; William, Bellefonte; Miss Bessie, at home.

Bucknell University Commencement.

The fifty-first annual Commencement of Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa., will take place June 15th to 19th inclusive. The celebrated Germania band of Reading has been engaged to furnish music for commencement. Among the speakers selected from the senior class is A. H. Allison, of Spring Mills.

The following are to be commencement speakers: President Harris, Baccalaureate sermon; W. T. C. Hanna, D. D., educational sermon; Lincoln Hulley, Ph. D., address to Academy; Hon. John H. Wanamaker, address to Institute; Hon. Walter M. Chandler, address to Literary Societies; Charles A. Soars, Address to the Alumni.

Business Stand for Sale.

W. W. Boob, of Centre Hall, offers for sale his private residence, business place, and established retail carriage and wagon hardware trade. This is a first-class stand for any one wanting to carry a general line of hardware in addition to the above. The established trade in bicycles, plumbing supplies, etc., will be included in the deal. The location is the best to be had in the town. Satisfactory reason will be given for selling. This will be a good opportunity for a hustler who will act quick.

COMMENCEMENT AT STATE.

A Brief Report Reduced to Local Demands.

Pennsylvania State College just passed through its most successful college year, and since yesterday half a hundred young people were added to the college's alumni. The commencement exercises were largely attended and proved of more than ordinary interest.

Miles Arney, the highest honor man, is from this place. He had not only the highest markings of his class, but the best grade given any student for a number of years. Miss Grace Alexander, also from Centre Hall, the only female in the class, also took honors.

The Junior oratorical prize was won by Daniel Webster Strayer, of York. Second prize was given Paul Edgar Smith, of Lebanon.

The alumni luncheon was attended by about five hundred guests. It was the chief feature of Tuesday's program. General and Superior Court Judge James A. Beaver presided. The first speaker was Judge Grier, of Butler county, who with General Beaver was on the Republican ticket when Pattison and his associates swept the Keystone state. Judge Grier is a typical after-dinner speaker, his talk was sense and nonsense, yet sense in all. The Butler judge is a man of powerful build with an eye that betrays his jollity and mouth that speaks of firmness. Dr. Colfelt and Prof. Pattee followed with a few choice remarks. Franklin B. Keller, of Bramwell, Virginia, class of '76, spoke of the college's advance strides since he was a student, to which E. L. Orvis, Esq., class of '76, nodded assentingly. Dr. Atherton was the last speaker. He was brought to his feet to explain why class of '01 failed to make the usual class dinner-speech, but he turned to a better subject and urged every one interested in education to assist in bringing about higher appropriations for the institution.

Among those from Centre Hall who had the privilege of putting their feet under the alumni mahogany were Rev. G. W. Kershner, Capt. George M. Boal, Prof. John D. Meyer, Miss Estelle Acker, Miss Lizzie Boozer, Ted Bailey, S. W. Smith.

The students in field drill looked exceedingly natty. Fair maneuvering was frequently applauded. After the drill a half hundred students surrounded General Beaver, when the gentleman declared to them that from what he had seen he felt assured the country was safe in their hands; that the average age of the men he led out to battle would not exceed their own which was judged to be twenty; that these young men were capable then of caring for the country's interests, and that those who stood before him were better equipped now to do the same.

The old board of trustees was elected with two exceptions—Mr. Herr, of Clinton county, was succeeded by the Master of Pennsylvania State Grange, Mr. Hill, and Judge Gordon, of Clearfield county, who for twenty-five years represented the alumni on the board of trustees, was succeeded by E. L. Orvis, Esq., of Bellefonte. Judge Gordon expressed gratification over the selection of Mr. Orvis, who will ably represent the alumni hereafter.

The State College Thespians presented "Lend Me Five Shillings" and "David Garrick," before a large audience.

After the play seven or eight hundred people gathered on the athletic grounds as spectators to the "Devil's Court," who tried three of the faculty for various offenses. The court was conducted with all possible fiendishness. The imps paraded hyena-like about the court until sentence—cremation—was pronounced against two offenders and one acquitted. The reading of wills of the doomed; the cremation and the sophomores were sophomores no more.

W. W. Dellett in W. Virginia.

W. W. Dellett, formerly of this place, is about to take charge of a large farm in West Virginia, at Cherry Run. The tract belongs to a wealthy Pittsburger who secured Mr. Dellett as manager, who will move there from his present home in Homestead. The location is in the Shenandoa Valley, and is adapted to the growing of peaches, and all kinds of berries. The farm is stocked with thoroughbred hogs and fine poultry.

Tribute of Respect.

In as much as the Angel of Death has seen fit to enter the ranks of our Lodge and take away our highly esteemed and honored brother, Henry P. Saukey, of Potters Mills, who was a charter member of Centre Hall Lodge No. 899 I. O. of O. F., and who, until death removed him from our midst, took an active interest in its welfare, therefore be it

Resolved, That while we severally and as a Lodge deeply mourn the loss of so valuable a member as brother Saukey, to whose family we extend our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement, yet we bow in humble submission to the Divine will and commend them to Him who doeth all things well, for true consolation.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this Lodge and a copy be presented to the family of our deceased brother; also that they be published in the CENTRE REPORTER.

W. B. MINGLE,
B. D. BRUSHY,
C. F. DEININGER.

Former Centre Countain Dead.

Vera Crotzer, who formerly resided in Centre county, has passed to his reward. He breathed his last while peacefully sleeping, at noon Sunday, May 19th, at Bell Bluff, Cal. He had been suffering with malaria and heart trouble, but was at work in the yard on Saturday previous. He got up on Sunday morning but not feeling well went back to bed. While asleep the end came.

Deceased was sixty-six years old, a native of Centre county, From here he moved to Missouri, thence to Montana, and for twenty-five years was a resident of Red Bluff, Cal.

Deceased was a well known authority on horticulture and floriculture. His sudden death was a great shock to his family, and friends. He was a devoted husband and father. The bereaved family consists of a widow and three sons, James, George, and Charles, and four daughters, Mrs. Henry Rathya, Mrs. F. Kodelka, of Marysville, and Misses Essie and Esther Crotzer.

The funeral services were private and took place from the family residence, only the family and close friends being present. The services were conducted by Rev. A. M. McCoy. Samuel Crotzer, of Milroy, was a brother of the deceased.

Pretty June Wedding.

Thursday evening, June 5, the home of Mr. John Wolf, at Rebersburg, was the scene of a very pleasant social event. The occasion was the wedding of Miss Winifred Wolf and Prof. E M. Brungart. The interior of the house was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Promptly at 8.30 Miss Edith Grace Miller, in a charming manner rendered the wedding march, by Mendelsshon. The bridal party proceeded to the front parlor in the following order: Flower girls, Ethel Harter and Emma Moyer; Miss Eva Moyer bridesmaid, and H. I. Brungart, brother of the groom, groomsman; bride and groom. The whole party formed a semi-circle while Rev. C. B. Harman read the beautiful marriage service of the Lutheran church, which made the principals man and wife.

The bride was attired in a gown of white French chiffon over satin and carried white carnations. The bridesmaid wore blue organdie and carried pink carnations; the flower girls were in white and carried baskets of flowers; the groom and attendant were in full dress.

Immediately following the ceremony a reception was held at which choice refreshments were served. Misses Byrd Stover and Marion Emerick very charmingly filled the position as ushers.

Miss Wolf is a prominent young lady and is held in high esteem by a host of friends. The groom is equally well known for his sterling qualities as a gentleman and is recognized as a teacher of exceptional ability. The young couple begin their married life under most favorable circumstances and have the best wishes of a large circle of friends. The following morning Mr. and Mrs. Brungart left for Buffalo and other points to spend their honeymoon.

The presents received by the bride were numerous and costly. Among the guests from a distance were Miss Gast, of Mifflinburg; Mrs. Luckenbach, of Bellefonte; H. I. Brungart, of Wilkesbarre, and W. H. Derr, of Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove.

P. R. R. Rates to Exposition.

On Thursday, June 13, 1901, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run a special excursion to Buffalo on account of the Pan-American Exposition. Excursion tickets, good going only on trains indicated, will be sold at rates given below:—

Rockville	b 8 05	A. M.	$8.25
Dauphin	b 8.10	"	8.15
Clark's Ferry	b a 8.27	"	8 00
Halifax	b 8.35	"	7.80
Millersburg	b 8 45	"	7 60
Lykens	b 7.21	"	8 05
Mifflinburg	c 8 45	"	6 90
Coburn	d 7.50	"	7.35
Rising Spring	d 8.05	"	7.15
Centre Hall	d 8 18	"	6.95
Oak Hall	d 8.35	"	6 75
Lemont	d 8.39	"	6.70

"a" stop only on signal.

b Passengers will connect with with excursion train at Sunbury, leaving at 12.48 P. M.

c Passengers will connect with excursion train at Williamsport, leaving at 1.50 P. M.

d Passengers will connect with excursion train at Lock Haven, leaving at 2. 26 P. M.

Tickets will be good to return on regular trains until June 19, inclusive, but will not be good in parlor or sleeping cars in either direction. 13-2t.

Parlor Tables.

Smith Bros., of Spring Mills, have an unusually fine stock of parlor tables quartered oak and polished, on hand; also the largest and finest line of rockers ever in stock in the valley. The goods are offered at remarkably low figures.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

Last Thursday afternoon the thermometers registered 89.

Children's day will be observed in the Lutheran church June 30.

Tinner John Snavely, of Spring Mills, was in town Monday doing some repairing.

Miss Mamie Herring, of Altoona, daughter of Jas. P. Herring, is the guest of a number of relatives in Centre Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Spicher, of Pleasant Gap, spent Saturday with John Spicher at this place.

Dr. J. F. Alexander returns thanks to the ladies of the Presbyterian church for their kindness in sending flowers to him.

The pessimists anticipated frosts several nights last week, but happily Jack concluded not to interfere with the progress of nature.

Misses Lizzie and Jessie Fredricks, of Spring Mills, were in Centre Hall over Sunday where they have relatives and many friends.

Prof. John D. Meyer will have his salary as principal of the Bellefonte High school for the term of 1901-2 increased from $90.00 to $100.00 per month.

The Pittsburg Daily Post has a sworn circulation of 58,115—the largest of any in the Smoky City, and has mantained that position for three years.

Aaron Harter, formerly of this place, who holds a position in the electric light works in Harrisburg, was a delegate to the Lutheran synod at Des Moines, Iowa.

Among those from Spring Mills who will attend Bucknell commencement are Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Long, Miss Ray Allison, Dr. and Mrs. H. S. Braught, and Miss May Smith.

Bag makers are holding conventions everywhere. The subject given most attention is whether the knee-bags should be abandoned, on account of the inconvenience of holding them.

Mrs. J. W. Stover, Mrs. C. H. Morris, Misses Bessie Sturgis, Mary Hartman and Lide Stamm are the representatives from Millheim at the State College commencement exercises this week.

A commencement program of the Bunker Hill Military Academy, Bunker Hill, Illinois, was received by the Reporter. Rev. S. L. Stiver, Ph. D., formerly of Potter township, is superintendent of this institution.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Brenneman arrived in Millheim Friday evening. Mrs. Brenneman will remain with her parents for several weeks, as her husband left on Saturday for West Virginia, where he expects to accept a position.

Governor Stone may send to the Senate during the week the last of his recent appointments for confirmation. The list includes Banking Commissioner Reeder, Major General Miller, Secretary of Agriculture Hamilton and Insurance Commissioner Durham.

Miss Grace Boob and Chas. Weiser, Saturday will go to Hartleton for a few days' stay. Miss Grace, although young in years, acts as type-writer for her father W. W. Boob, and can probably manipulate a type-writer as rapidly as the majority of her class who are mature in years.

Prof. Enos Hess, who for a number of years has been connected with the Pennsylvania State College, has accepted the overseeing of a large farm in Virginia. Mr. Hess is well versed in the theory of farming, and no doubt can put his information into practical use.

D. H. Meyer, of Tusseyville, Thursday went to Lock Haven, to consult with one of the hospital physicians who had Mr. Meyers in charge while a patient in that institution recently. The gentleman is much improved physically, and speaks of the Lock Haven Hospital in the highest terms.

Mr. and Mrs. Willis P. Breon, of Coburn, drove to Centre Hall Saturday, and on the way up stopped with Perry Breon. Mr. Breon relates that the wheat prospect on his farm is very good; that the grass hoppers last season damaged the coming hay crop, and that potato bugs and caterpillars were unsually plentiful.

Susan, John Samuel, and William Samuel were the names of three children baptized in the Presbyterian church Sunday. Surely the good old names are once more supplanting the manufactured surnames. A few years ago, dear little Susan, had she had aunts named Susan, Sarah, Hannah, Margaret, Jane and Anna would have been burdened with a name something like this: Susarhannmarjenanxty—(Susar-han-mar-jen-an-xty; the xty added merely to make the name sound pretty.

GARDEN AND FARM

EGGS FOR HATCHING PURPOSES.

In using eggs for hatching purposes endeavor to select those from hens rather than from pullets, as chicks hatched from eggs layed by hens are usually stronger and more vigorous than those from pullets' eggs. Some pullets begin to lay before they are fully matured.

DESTROYING WEEDS IN LAWNS.

When weeds appear in lawns it is sometimes difficult to eradicate them, even when the lawn is frequently mowed, as it may happen that dwarf weeds will drop seed, which will grow, while other weeds are propogated by sending out roots in every direction, from which young plants come. The best way to destroy such weeds is to pour about one teaspoonful of sulphuric acid on the crown of each weed, as no plant can stand the effects of the acid.

TEMPERATURE FOR LETTUCE.

The temperature that suits lettuce is forty to fifty degrees at night and ten to thirty degrees higher by sunlight. The young plants will endure extremes of temperature very well. Now that the weather is becoming warmer the young plants may be put out in the open ground. The early lettuce are artificially grown during the winter, but with early plants now ready good prices will be obtained from the lettuce grown before the main crop comes in.

CULTIVATING ALFALFA IN THE EAST.

Alfalfa has been tested in the East and has been found a very useful crop in this section. Once it occupies the land it will produce crops for years. It may be moved every month or six weeks and produces from two to four tons of hay, according to the capacity of the soil. On the light, sandy soils of New Jersey it has done well, which is evidence that it can be made to thrive on other soils than those that are extraordinarily fertile.

A GOOD INSECTICIDE.

The following is recommended by a practical gardener as an insecticide: Take the leaves and stems of the tomato plant and boil them in water until the juice is all extracted. When the liquid is cold it is to be sprinkled over the plants attacked with insects, when it at once destroys caterpillars, black and green flies, gnats, lice and other enemies to vegetation, and in no way impairs the growth of the plants. A peculiar odor remains and prevents insects from coming again for a long time.

USE OF INCUBATOR SPREADING.

The use of incubators is spreading. They are now made of all sizes, beginners preferring the smaller sizes. As a 100-egg incubator will hatch as many chicks as eight or ten hens, and as the chicks can be kept in a small space together under one brooder, there is no more care required than in attending to a large number of broody hens. As all the chicks can be hatched at once they consequently reach the market in one lot and are uniform in size. The best time to learn with an incubator is in the summer, when eggs are cheap, as the cost of running the brooder is also then low. It is not difficult to operate an incubator, but there is something to learn, hence the incubator and brooder should be operated as a trial before attempting to hatch for market.

IMPORTANCE OF CLEAN CREAM.

"Ripening," for want of a better word, expresses the whole series of changes that take place in the cream caused by the growth, nutrition and death of bacteria. The flavor they produce is the substances of things sought for. The changes they produce in the cream are certainly the evidence of things unseen, but evidently the result in producing successfully the first or last condition depends on to what extent co-operation exists between the dairyman and butter maker.

No dairyman is doing his whole duty when the cream made from his milk is tainted by the presence of dirt produced bacteria; no butter maker can do his duty when he is compelled to receive such cream, and, although the butter maker may receive many hard words for not producing "extras," the loss ultimately falls where it belongs—on the milk producer. The only injustice is that the loss does not fall on the dirty one alone, but on his neighbors as well, on the just as well as the unjust.—*Hoard's Dairyman.*

RAISING OR BUYING FEED.

Where the farmer grows the fodder and grain for his animals he is justified in feeling that it has cost less than it would if he paid the cash for it in the market if he has been successful in getting good crops. He has made a market for his own labor, the labor of his team and use of tools, and for the manure that was a waste product of his stock. All of that forms a part of his profit, and the crops may be said to have cost him the seed, hired labor and fertilizer bought. But it may not be the cheapest feed for him to use. He may be able to sell it and purchase other food materials that would give him enough better results to repay him for the labor or drawing both ways. Bran and gluten feed produce so much more milk than corn meal that he may sell the corn he has raised, and buy the other feeds which he does not raise. Other foods are better for hens than the corn, or even than oats. The man who tries to be so independent as neither to buy or sell, had better set up a hand loom and a cobbler's bench, to save spending money for clothing. We could fatten hogs and cattle on turnips and onions cheaper when we sold them and bought our corn than we could to have fed the roots, and we thought cheaper than if we had grown the corn.—*American Cultivator.*

MANAGEMENT OF CATTLE.

This is an age of invention, improvement and progress. Those who have lived half a century and have kept their eyes open must admit that they have witnessed great and wonderful improvements in the science of agriculture, the foundation of all sciences. Yet there is still room for improvement in every department of agricultural pursuits. In the first place the majority are afraid of incurring a little expense in procuring the best breed of animals, but they go on year after year breeding scrubs that a wise farmer would not have upon his farm. Too close and saving to save a few dimes in the first outlay they lose dollars that might have been made had they been willing to spend a trifling sum at first.

Unless something is known about the animals' breeding or ancestors it is very easy to be deceived. A fine looking male or female may breed the most unlikely and scrawny looking calf which may develop into one of the most beautiful and valuable of animals. While on the other hand, a well proportioned and fine looking calf may grow up to be an object of great disappointment. Nothing is more damaging to the hopes of a beginner than to have expensive young animals shrink on their hands, and nothing is more unnecessary if he gives them attention, proper care and kind treatment, which no animal appreciates more than cattle, as they are naturally gentle, it is then only by neglect they acquire habits harmful to themselves, and perhaps annoyance to their owners. Good common sense is a factor not to be ignored in breeding and management of cattle on the farm. To know what to do and when to do it to the best advantage requires the highest order of common sense. Another thing we must learn is the practical value of early maturity and superior qualities that brings the top prices.

The importance of giving proper shelter to our young cattle, yes, to all our cattle, cannot be too strongly urged. It does not pay to have cattle left out of doors in the cold and winter winds, the animal heat must be kept up so long as life lasts, and it is cheaper by all means to keep up the animal heat by good shelter than by food.—Louis Campbell in *Agricultural Epitomist.*

SUB-IRRIGATION OF FRUIT TREES.

At the recent meeting of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, in Philadelphia, there was much talk about spraying fruit and ornamental trees shrubbery, etc., to destroy injurious insects, but I failed to hear a single argument in favor of root-spraying. The farmers' institutes in the fruit-growing sections of the State took up the subject and all agreed that it was wise to spray the branches.

Admitting the necessity for spraying the limbs and foliage, to keep down the fruit destroyers, frequently this is not the whole cause of failure of crop; it will be found at the root of the tree. I have for many years contended that root-spraying is highly essential, not only to obtain good fruit, but to save the tree; and whatever insect may be at the root, this system will destroy it. Where there is a lack of fertilizing material, this would furnish it; or when a worm is suspected, the use of an insectide will not injure the tree, and will obviate the necessity of digging and sacrifying the root with a knife, which oftentimes is more injurious than beneficial. And again, in time of drouth what is more reasonable than using water and ammonia, thereby producing sufficient moisture to save the tree? Spraying the roots will certainly cause the growth of the tree to be doubled in one season, and the increase in quality and quantity should more than compensate for labor expended.

Growers frequently notice signs of diminishing vitality; in fact, this was the gist of argument at the meeting spoken of, and the tree-doctors called it "blight" for want of a better name. Now what is blight? It is solely atmospheric, or it is solely confined to the soil? It has been noticed that in an orchard some trees were termed blighted while others standing beside them were full of vigor. Why? Because the vigorous trees were capable of extracting from the soil and atmosphere all that was necessary for their sustenance thereby preventing the weaker stock from absorbing it; hence we hear of "blight." You must give the weaker trees that which is necessary to their growth.

Vegetable nature is very much like human nature—it will steal from its neighbor, and in vegetable life we must give back to the tree that which has been taken from it. Lack of moisture may prevent bearing the following year. The full annual duty of a tree is to perfect its fruit and prepare for the next year's crop. A continuous moisture supply is necessary to maintain activity in the tree, as it will make a large draft upon soil moisture while making new wood and large fruit, and if moisture fails then it may be forced into dormancy before it can furnish good, strong buds for the following year's bloom.

I believe root-spraying to be thoroughly practicable, notwithstanding the fact that it seems to have been neglected. The keynote of success is to supply the tree with fertilizer and moisture at the proper time. Some years ago in damming water for an ice-pond, I observed a leak. Investigation showed it followed the course of a root and found exit at the end. This convinced me that water could be artificially supplied to the roots by a spraying process with success.—F. C. Hall in *The Country Gentleman.*

"That makes me soar," remarked the inventor as he looked at his flying machine.

FOR THE LADIES

HAND EMBROIDERY.

Hand embroidery is having immense vogue just now. A little of it smartens the summer frock and gives it distinction. It saves a gown from the dubious impression of having been turned out ready-made in hundreds of the same pattern. Applications of hand embroidery need not be profuse nor elaborate, but they can scarcely be neglected by the girl who desires her summer wardrobe faithfully to reflect the changes which come over the face of fashion.

A NEW CORSET COVER.

A new shaped corset cover is especially designed for wear with shirt-waists, and it is claimed to be particularly becoming to women inclined toward embonpoint. It is made with a yoke and sleeves that reach quite to the wrist. Au contraire, the stout woman should adjure the suprlice corset cover that helps her too slender sisters to obtain a fuller effect. This, instead of fastening in front, fastens in the back, where the ends are brought around front again in fichu fashion. It is fitted to the figure by means of two darts just in front. The latest shape in corset covers is very long-waisted and made shorter in the back than in the front to carry out the long line so desired of fashion just now.

WOMAN'S LEGAL POSITION.

Thus in New York State, for instance, a woman has a larger control of her real estate than her husband has of his. She if she likes may make out a will whereby she cuts him off or ignores him entirely, whereas he cannot sell, mortgage, will, or alienate any of his real property without her consent in writing, and in some instances under seal. He must reserve to her what is commonly known as her dower right or a life interest in one-third of all his real estate possessed or acquired by him during their married life. It is thus impossible for him to alienate his real property without his wife joining in the deed to bar her dower. Thus does the law protect the woman in the enjoyment of her property rights.—*Harper's Bazar.*

MRS. M'KINLEY'S NEWSPAPER INTERVIEW.

Of all the praises bestowed on President McKinley for his public services and personal character, nothing exceeded in value the touching tribute paid by Mrs. McKinley in the few words of the only interview she ever gave to the newspapers, when, at New Orleans, on the journey which had so unlooked for and sad a termination.

She spoke of herself in that short interview as "a wife sick, complaining, always an invalid for twenty-five years, seldom a day well," but she said of her husband that "never a word of unkindness has ever passed his lips."

Her words have now an additional pathos.

"He is so kind, so good, so patient," she said. "He gives me all the time he can; he never forgets me, no matter how busy he is. But I will be glad when he is out of public life; I did not want him to run a second time. I thought he had done enough for the country, and now I know that he has done enough. And when this term expires he will come home and we will settle down quietly and he will belong to me."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

FROCKS TO WEAR IN SUMMER SUNSHINE.

Some very summery frocks are being sent home from the big couturieres these days to the brides who are soon to start off on their travels. Among these airy costumes—all with picturesque or perky hats and sunshades to match—is a country dress of pale green linen, ornamented with many rows of stitching and drawn in at the waist with a black velvet belt and a cut steel button, whose long curve reaches across the back. To wear with this "woodlandy" looking costume is a hat of Tuscon straw, wreathed with poppies and further decorated with a big bow of velvet. A similar frock is of creamy white alpaca, with a big sailor collar of old ivory muslin enriched by hand embroidery, and a deep waistband of checked silk in cornflower-blue coloring, tied at one side with a fringed bow. The accompanying hat is of yellow and white straw, with blue morning-glories and black velvet ribbon. Fragilely lovely is a frock of white mousseline, painted with trails of lilac and pink roses, while a dream of summery grace is a frock of ivory batiste, with encircling insertions of ecru lace on the skirt, and a bolero of the lace opening over a full vest of white chiffon. The accompanying hat of white rice straw is tilted up at one side to show a lining of shirred white tulle and a bandeau of black velvet, and it is trimmed with trails of fuschsias, whose vivid tones of pink are repeated in the scarf of crepe de Chine, which is drawn across the bodice of the dress and caught in at the waist before it falls far down the skirt.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

BEAUTY WISDOM.

It is wise to be beautiful in the sense that health is beauty and disease its antithesis. No sick woman ever was or could be lovely.

Sustained effort and a big amount of patience will move mountains of flesh and cover valleys of dry bones. Fresh blood will paint sallow cheeks and redden bluish lips, but in order to do the work one needs self-control and faith.

It is another case of "faith without work" being "dead" when we "believe in" exercise, yet are too lazy to arise earlier or retire later in order to pursue the work.

A week spent in frantic over-exertion or daily steamings is the method of foolish beauty seekers.

There are no secrets of beauty these days. It begins in the kitchen, continues in the bath room and ends in the dining room, if the woman has too fervent a love for the flesh-pots.

Iron the blood must have to be rich, and that means rosy cheeks and lips.

Moreover, no woman can have grace who eats, drinks and is merry when told she is "taking on flesh."

None are so abstemious as our great singers and actresses. Their appearance is their capital largely, and few indeed are the stage people of the better class who outrage nature by misuse of the palate or indolence.—*Philadelphia Record.*

THE SHAWL IN HISTORY.

Shawls may well be styled the garment of antiquity. For thousands of years shawls have been a staple in the way of expensive presents. Eastern potentates of old loaded favorites and distingushed guests with shawls, as well as with diamonds and pearls, and when they journeyed to European courts it was their custom to carry with them shawls of the value of thousands of dollars.

Though the silk shawls of China are undoubtedly of great antiquity, yet history and romance have most to say of the valuable ones that have made famous the beautiful Vale of Cashmere, "smiling in the sun" in wondrous fertility and beauty and surrounded by "terraced mountains."

From the goats of adjoining Thibet comes the wool which goes to make these precious shawls. Though usually combed out, it is said that this wool will fall out if not otherwise removed.

Afterward the hair is separated from it; this hair, which is eighteen inches in length, of wonderful fineness and quite straight, is used for dolls' hair and judges' wigs. It grows over the fine wool which has made these "shawl goats" so much sought. There are about three ounces to a goat, and about ten fleeces are required to make a shawl one and a half yards square.

Handed down from father to son for thousands of years have been the patterns so familiar to admiring eyes, as well as the secrets of their beautiful dyes, which to this day are matchless.

Containing hundreds of pieces, these shawls have their intricate whole composed of mere bits, some but an eighth of an inch square, and all woven together until one, not knowing, would be certain it was one entire piece variously ornamented.

On the frame upon which the small pieces are woven the pattern is not seen by the industrious toiler until it is completed.

But now, even in enchanted Cashmere, these shawls, which for centuries charmed the female world, are in less demand than ever before. This is due to the invasion of European modes, the soft, flowing draperies being pushed to the wall by the stiff tailor-made and the uncompromising corset.

Cashmere or camel's-hair shawls were first taken to England in 1666, and in 1784 Johnny Bull imported the Thibet wool and began the manufacture himself, or rather tried to. Still later the canny Scot tried his hand at Edinburgh and Paisley, their efforts being within the memory of the present generation.

Shawls became the vogue in Paris after Napoleon's return from Egypt in 1801, yet we are told he had a little way of pulling Josephine's off her shoulders and flinging it into the fire.

In the great wave of imitations that followed in the wake of these beautiful Oriental shawls figured Jacquard, a native of Lyons, who invented a loom which could be adjusted to most other looms, whereby an ordinary workman could produce elaborate patterns, hitherto requiring incredible labor and skill and patience.

Shawls of thread, cotton, wool, lace and the like all seem to be so many variations upon this theme so beautifully wrought upon in the dim past of the Orient.

FASHION NOTES.

Very pretty girdles are made of white glace silk or white ribbon, appliqued with the new cretonne flowers.

Wash skirts are trimmed with bias folds stitched at the top, and sometimes extend from the waist to the hem.

Summer suits of brilliantine or mohair trimmed with narrow bands of taffeta will be much worn, and are very stylish.

The golf glove opening in the back has more reasons for being than the regular kid glove, which buttons on the side of the wrist.

Suede gloves, the stylish gloves of the season, have, many of them, the clasps the color of the glove; some of them set in a little frame of metal.

Foulards having white grounds with colored dots or large flowers are to be more the rage than any others. They are trimmed with taffeta and lace.

White currants and their foliage make a pretty, light, attractive trimming for a summer hat. Long, white breasts are charming on hats principally trimmed with white.

Many of the wash shirt waists come with the unlaundered stock of white and a broad pointed end tie, one of the ties which are single thickness and hemmed—made of the material of the waist.

Outing skirts of wash materials come figured in many ways—polka dots, small plaided designs, and with embroidered small figures of various styles. They are made in regular outing style.

The coolest things in gloves are the so-called novelty gloves in silk, which have coarse-meshed backs and the regular silk palms. These gloves finish with three or four clasps of the shade of the gloves.

The most comfortable things to be worn in golf gloves open in the back instead of the front, and there are no additional seams or buttons to hurt the hand in playing, while more freedom is given to the muscles.

There are 10,000 camels at work in Australia.

ARSENIC FACTORIES.

Habits Acquired by the People Who Work in Them.

White arsenic is the form in which arsenic is taken by the peasants of Styria and the Tyrol. Prof. Schallgrueber, of Gaetz, was the first to call attention to this practice, in a report which he made in 1822 to the Austrian Government on the cause of the numerous deaths from arsenic poisoning in those districts. He found that arsenic was kept in most of the houses in Upper Styria under the name of "hydrach," evidently a corruption of "huttenrauch," or furnace smoke. His statements were subsequently confirmed from personal observation by a Dr. McClagan, of Edinburg, but for many years afterward the arsenic eaters were generally disbelieved in; and it was not till 1860 that C. Heisch published convincing evidence.

Arsenic is principally eaten by hunters and woodcutters, with the object of warding off fatigue and improving their staying powers. Owing to the fact that the sale of arsenic is illegal in Austria without a doctor's certificate, it is difficult to obtain definite information of a habit which is kept as secret as possible. According to a Dr. Lorenzo, in that district the arsenic is taken fasting, usually in a cup of coffee, the first dose being minute, but increased day by day until it sometimes amounts to the enormous does of twelve to fifteen grains. He found that the arsenic eaters were usually long-lived, though liable to sudden death. They have a very fresh, youthful appearance, and are seldom attacked by infectious diseases. After the first dose the usual symptoms of slight arsenic poisoning are evident, but they soon disappear on continuing the treatment.

In the arsenic factories in Salzberg it is stated that workmen who are not arsenic eaters soon succumb to the fumes. The manager of one of these works informed Mr. Heisch that he had been medically advised to eat arsenic before taking up his position. He considered that no one should begin the practice before twelve years old nor after thirty, and that in any case after fifty years of age the daily dose should be gradually reduced, since otherwise sudden death would ensue. If a confirmed arsenic eater suddenly attempts to do altogether without the drug he immediately succumbs to the effects of arsenic poisoning. The only way to obviate this is gradually to acclimatize the system by reducing the dose from day to day. As another evidence of the cumulative properties of arsenic it is interesting to note that when the graveyards in Upper Styria are opened the bodies of the arsenic eaters can be distinguished by their most perfect state of preservation, due to the gradually accumulated arsenic.

Division of Labor in Hatching Ostriches.

Early in the year, just as spring dawns, a pair will begin to build a nest, or rather to scrape one out of the ground. The male bird rests his breast bone on the ground and kicks the sand behind; when one side is sufficiently deep he turns around and operates in a like manner, until a round hole about three feet in diameter and one foot deep is the result of his exertions; occasionally he intimates to the female that help is required, and they take turns.

The hen forthwith begins to lay an egg every day, until twelve or fifteen are located side by side in this hole in the ground. They scatter a little sand over the eggs to protect them from the fierce rays of the California sun. This habit has doubtless led to the supposition that the eggs of the ostrich are hatched by the sun, unaided by the birds. As soon as the full number of eggs are laid the couple share the labor of hatching, the male bird setting on the eggs from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until 9 o'clock the following morning, and it may be understood with what skill this is performed when it is remembered that 250 pounds of ostrich is bearing down upon fourteen eggs. At nine o'clock the hen takes his place. The male ostrich, however, with remarkable intelligence, relieves the female for an hour in the middle of the day while she goes in search of necessary nourishment.

A pair will follow this regime with the greatest regularity for about forty days, when the eggs are hatched.—*Colorado Springs Gazette.*

Sherlock Holmes, Jr.

"Hist! Hist!" whispered Sherlock Holmes, Jr., nudging his companion and leaning over so that they could converse without being heard by the congregation.

It was in church, on Sunday morning, and the organist had the soft pedal on.

"What is it?" the great amateur detective's friend asked.

"The man who just passed the plate in here," said Sherlock, "used to be a street car conductor."

"What makes you think so? Do you know him?"

"'Think?' My friend, 'think' is not the word. Did you ever know me to merely think? I know. Yet I never saw this good brother before, never heard of him. As you know, we are in a church where neither of us has ever worshiped in the past. The people here are all strangers to us, and we are strangers to them. But the man who passed the plate to us used to be a street car conductor. When you dropped that nickel in he began fumbling aroond, in the vicinity of the third button of his vest, for the bell-punch."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Trousers Required.

Knights present at the opening of Parliament were officially directed to wear their collars, also full dress with trousers. Men of title might naturally be expected to wear collars, and surely conventionality would have suggested the latter without formal instructions. Where are the courteous old-world gentlemen to whom these little matters were an instinct?—*London Chronicle.*

AUSTRALIAN SUNDOWNER.

A PECULIAR PRODUCT OF ANTEPODEAN SOCIOLOGICAL CONDITIONS.

Why the Ne'er Do Well and the Chronic Idler Find No Necessity to Beg in the Cities—The Vagrant in the Bush Gets a Hearty Welcome.

The peculiar sociological conditions under which Australia has grown up into a great and vigorous young commonwealth have brought about some unusual results. Not the least of these is the total absence of anything like the tramp, as we know him here, in the large cities like Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide. The ne'er-do-well and the perennial idler, thanks to a form of paternalism that has reached its limit in the southern hemisphere, find in the large centers of population no necessity to beg either for food, recreation or shelter. The free lunch counter has reached mammoth proportions, the art galleries, public parks, libraries, gardens and museums bar none who behave themselves, though they may be in rags, and every city has public and private "shelters for the homeless" whose doors swing inward easily.

But "out in the brush," that generic phrase that covers a description of the whole vast acreage extending through the eastern half of the continent, there are none of these things. The country is widely diversified in character, with sheep runs, great wheat farms, vineyards, enormous stretches of mallee scrub and gum trees, and desert covered with salt marshes and brackish lakes. This is the domain of the sundowner, the tramp is not a tramp, a recognized institution, but not a recognized evil.

The sundowner, so called because he would never dream of making his appearance at a farm or bush hut until within a few minutes of the time the sun sinks beneath the horizon, exists by reason of the kindly, generous nature of the people he travels among. No Australian rancher would turn a dog away from his door hungry, and the wanderer, with the blue blanket strapped to his back and the "Billy can" in his hand, knows that he is sure of good food, a warm-hearted greeting and a comfortable shelter till morning. At sun up he is off again on his day's jaunt, with a "Good-bye, and a good luck to you, mate," ringing in his ears.

"Shall I put out the dogs yet, Henry?" I heard a woman say to her husband one evening.

"No," answered the rancher, "there may be a sundowner or two along yet. Let's wait a bit, wife."

The wanderer is as much an institution out in the bush as the sun himself, and is about as regular in his habits. If he ever wants to stop at a place a few days and work for his "grub" and fair wages, he is welcome, for labor is often at a premium among the cattle ranges and sheep runs. But, if he doesn't care to work, the greeting he gets is none the less warm, and there is a whole heap of human kindness wrapped up in the bundle of food they thrust into his hand when he leaves again on his day's trudge. The utter loneliness of many pioneer ranchers makes the sight of a new face a genuine pleasure, but the sundowner never wears out his welcome. He may be able to sing a new song that was the rage a few months before in the Melbourne music halls or to tell the latest news about the crops down South or the discovery of new gold fields in the West. But whether he comes with all or none of these things he is never made to feel like an intruder.

It is a poor sundowner indeed who cannot play a merry tune on his host's concertina, the universal instrument out in the bush, and in this and other ways he tries, as best he can, to make payment for the hospitality shown him. His pleasant bearded face, good spirits and generally quick wit often make him the only element of humor that ever comes in contact with these desolate farmhouses. He never steals, is cleanly in his habits and, stranger still, is very seldom a drunkard. He shuns the cities, or, if he ever visits them, has money in his pocket and lives well while there.

The sundowner ambles up to the ranch house gate and as he comes into sight gives a cheery "coo-ey." The boss steps out of the door.

"Good evenin', matey. I've come closter thirty miles since mornin'."

"Hard trampin', I s'pose. Drop yer pack in the barn and come on in."

His majesty, the vagrant, asks for a towel, gets it and goes down to the creek or maybe the cement water hole for a plunge. In ten minutes he is back at the house, where he takes his place among the men and eats a hearty meal of damper, boiled potatoes, beans, and, if the fates are lucky, jam or fresh meat.

His increase in numbers has not yet become so great as to make him a problem. When it does, no doubt it will be settled by progressive Australia in the way she has settled questions of much more serious moment.—John R. Rathom in the *Chicago Record-Herald.*

He is Not a Philanthropist.

Dr. D. K. Pearsons of Chicago, who has given over $2,000,000 to educational institutions, says he is not a liberal man. "I am not a benevolent man. I am the most economical, close-fisted man you ever put your eyes on," he says. "You can tell it by my face. It's there. I never went to a horse race or a football game or a baseball game in my life. What I am doing is done on business principles. After practicing rigid economy for seventy years, I asked myself what I should do with my money. I could not carry it out of the world in my dead hands, and coffins were not made to carry money in. For that reason I turned my attention to sixteen different colleges. I did not establish new ones. We have enough. I wanted to provide a place for the poor boys and girls in the colleges, and that is the reason I have been giving my money away."

The Latest Freak.

The Coney Island Museum proprietor was standing in the vestibule, when a well-garbed man accosted him.

"Want to hire a freak?" asked the well garbed man.

"Maybe," said the museum proprietor, guardedly. "Where is he?"

"I'me he."

"Come off. What's the matter with you?"

"I'm a tramp."

"You don't look it, but what's bein' a tramp got to do with my hiring you?"

"Everythin. I'm the best-dressed tramp in the profesh. I ain't afraid of water. I take a bath every chance I get. I like all kinds of dogs. I hate die. Nobody ever heard me refuse to saw a pile of wood. I never wore a tomato can in my life. I like work if I can find a job. I——"

"You're engaged. Take the vacant seat between the nail swallower and the man with the big spectacles—the chap that we call the four-eyed monster."

Up to Her.

"Ah, me!" she sighed, and tears welled from her eyes.

Fortescue St. Cyril bent down until the breath all but swept her low, broad forehead.

"Do you know what will knock that cold?" he asked, earnestly.

She looked quickly up into his face and it was what she saw there rather than his words that told her he loved her.

"Quinine and!" she faltered, shyly, for it seemed up to her to say something.

Cures Eczema, Itching Humors.

B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm) cures all skin eruptions, itching humors, eczema, watery blisters, scabs, scales, festering sores, boils, carbuncles, heals every sore by giving a healthy blood supply to the skin. Cures old, deep-seated cases after all else fails. Druggists, $1. Describe symptoms and treatment sent free and prepaid by writing Dr. Gillam, 12 Mitchell street, Atlanta, Ga.

The population of South Australia is 362,596.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not spot, streak or give your goods an unevenly dyed appearance. Sold by all druggists.

Ireland produces 210 tons of honey a year, worth $66,000.

It is, perhaps, natural that the aeronaut should feel uppish.

Ask Your Dealer for Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to shake into your shoes; rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25 cts. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

There is an opening for every man—in the cemetery.

J. S. Parker, Fredonia, N. Y., Says: "Shall not call on you for the $100 reward, for I believe Hall's Catarrh Cure will cure any case of catarrh. Was very bad." Write him for particulars. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

There is no filter that will make a clean conscience.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

All men are not homeless, but some are home less than others.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The people who sing their own praise don't indulge in duets.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOMAS ROBINS, Maple St., Norwich, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

In China trades and professions are hereditary in families.

Old Stamps and Coins

Are bought by John P. Cooper, Red Bank, N. J. Write him, enclosing stamp. He pays high prices for old issues.

The world's production of copper in 1900 is estimated at 471,000 tons.

Worth Knowing.

Teaspoonful doses of Crab Orchard Water night and morning will cure the most obstinate cases of constipation.

Villa formerly meant a farm and not a house.

Hail to the Bride.

"That sounds like hail," said the blushing bride, as the shower of rice struck the top of the carriage which was conveying them to the railroad station.

"Well, it is, hail to the bride," said the gladsome groom, gleefully.

Black Hair

"I have used your Hair Vigor for five years and am greatly pleased with it. It certainly restores the original color to gray hair. It keeps my hair soft."—Mrs. Helen Kilkenny, New Portland, Me.

Ayer's Hair Vigor has been restoring color to gray hair for fifty years, and it never fails to do this work, either.

You can rely upon it for stopping your hair from falling, for keeping your scalp clean, and for making your hair grow.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY: gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

USE CERTAIN COUGH CHILL CURE. 25 50 $1

"The Sauce that made West Point famous."
McILHENNY'S TABASCO.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

CURSE OF SPECULATION.

Dr. Talmage Draws Lessons From Gambling Crazes Which Have Swept Over the World.

Integrity and Villainy in Wall Street--Money Is a Gold Breasted Bird With Silver Beak.

[Copyright 1901.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage arraigns the spirit of wild speculation and gives some account of the financial ruin of other days; Proverbs xxiii, 5, "Riches certainly make themselves wings; they fly away as an eagle toward heaven."

Money is a gold breasted bird with silver beak. It alights on the office desk or in the counting room or on the parlor centre table. Men and women stand and admire it. They do not notice that it has wings larger than a raven's, larger than a flamingo's, larger than an eagle's. One wave of the hand of misfortune, and it spreads its beautiful plumage and is gone, "as an eagle toward heaven," my textbook says, though sometimes I think it goes in the other direction.

What a verification we have had of the flying capacity of riches in Wall Street! And Wall Street is one of the longest streets in all the world. It does not begin at the foot of Trinity Church, New York, and end at the East River, as many suppose. It reaches through all our American cities and across the seas. Encouraged by the revival of trade and by the fact that Wall Street disasters of other years were so far back as to be forgotten, speculators run up the stocks from point to point until innocent people on the outside suppose that the stocks would always continue to ascend. They gather in from all parts of the country. Large sums of money are taken into Wall Street and small sums of money. The crash comes, thank God, in time to warn off a great many who were on their way thither, for the sadness of the thing is that a great many of the young men of our cities who save a little money for the purpose of starting themselves in business and who have $500 or $1000 or $2000 or $10,000 go into Wall Street and lose all. And if there was a time for the pulpit to speak out in regard to certain kinds of nefarious enterprises now is the time.

Stocks rose and fell, and now they begin to rise again, and they will fall again until thousands of young men will be ruined unless the printing press and the pulpit give emphatic utterance. My counsel is to countrymen, so far as they may hear of this discourse, if they have surplus, to invest it in first mortgages and in moneyed institutions which, though paying comparatively small interest, are sound and safe beyond dispute, and to stand clear of the Wall Street vortex, where so many have been swamped and swallowed. What a compliment it is to the healthy condition of our country that these recent disasters have in no wise depressed trade! I thank God that Wall Street's capacity to blast this country has gone forever.

Across the island of New York in 1685 a wall made of stone and earth and cannon mounted was built to keep off the savages. Along by that wall a street was laid out, and as the street followed the line of the wall it was appropriately called Wall Street. It is narrow, it is unarchitectural, and yet its history is unique. Excepting Lombard street, London, it is the mightiest street on this planet. There the Government of the United States was born. There Washington held his levees. There Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Caldwell and Mrs. Knox and other brilliant women of the Revolution displayed their charms. There Witherson and Jonathan Edwards and George Whitefield sometimes preached. There Dr. Mason chided Alexander Hamilton for writing the Constitution of the United States without any God in it. There negroes were sold in the slave mart. There criminals were harnessed to wheelbarrows and, like beasts of burden, compelled to draw or were lashed through the streets behind carts to which they were fastened. There fortunes have come to coronation or burial since the day when reckless speculators in powdered hair and silver shoe buckles dodged Dugan, the Governor-General of His Majesty, clear down to yesterday at 3 o'clock. The history of Wall Street is to a certain extent the financial, commercial, agricultural, mining, literary, artistic, moral and religious history of this country. There are the best men in this country, and there are the worst. Everything from unswerving integrity to tiptop scoundrelism—everything from heaven born charity to bloodless Shylockism. I want to put the plow in at the curbstone of Trinity and drive it clear through to Wall Street ferry, and so it shall go if the horses are strong enough to draw the plow.

First of all, Wall Street stands as a type in this country for tried integrity and the most outrageous villainy. Farmers who have only a few hundred dollars' worth of produce to put on the market have but little to test their character, but put a man into the seven times heated furnace of Wall Street excitement and he either comes out a Shadrach, with hair unsinged, or he is burned into a black moral cinder. No half way work about it. If I wanted to find integrity bombproof, I would go among the bankers and merchants of Wall Street, yet because there have been such villainies enacted there at different times some men have supposed that it is a great financial debauchery, and they hardly dare go near the street or walk up and down it unless they have buttoned up their last pocket and had their lives insured or religiously crossed themselves. Yet if you start at either end of the street and read the business signs you will find the names of more men of integrity and Christian benevolence than you can find in the same space in any street of any of our cities. When the Christian commission and the sanitary commission wanted money to send medicine and bandages to the wounded, when breadstuffs were wanted for famishing Ireland, when colleges were to be endowed and churches were to be supported and missionary societies were to be equippd for their work of sending the gospel all around the world, the first street to respond has been Wall Street, and the largest responses in all the land have come from Wall Street.

But, while that street is a type of tried integrity on one hand, it is also a type of unbounded swindle on the other. There are the spiders that wait for innocent flies; there are the crocodiles that crawl up through the slime to cranch the calf; there are the anacondas, with lifted loop, ready to crush the unwary; there are financial wreckers who stand on the beach praying for a Caribbean whirlwind to sweep over our commercial interests. Let me say it is no place for a man to go into business unless his moral principle is thoroughly settled. That is no place for a man to go into business who does not know when he is overpaid $5 by mistake whether he had better take it back or not; that is no place for a man to go who has large funds in trust and who is all the time tempted to speculate with them; that is no place for a man to go who does not quite know whether the laws of the State forbid usury or patronize it. Oh, how many men have risked themselves in the vortex and gone down for the simple reason their integrity had not been thoroughly established! Remember poor Ketcham—how soon the flying hoofs of his iron grays clattered with him to his destruction; remember poor Gay, at thirty years of age, astonishing the world with his fortunes and his forgeries; remember that famous man whose steamboat and whose opera houses could not atone for his notorious rides through Central Park in the face of decent New York and whose behavior on Wall Street by its example has blasted tens of thousands of young men of this generation.

I have not so much admiration for the French Empress who stood in her balcony in Paris and addressed an excited mob and quelled it as I have admiration for that venerable banker on Wall Street who in 1864 stood on the steps of his moneyed institution and quieted the fears of depositors and bade peace to the angry wave of commercial excitement.

God did not allow the lions to hurt Daniel, and He will not allow the "bears" to hurt you. Remember, my friend, that all these scenes of business will soon have passed away, and by the law of God's eternal right all the affairs of your business life will be adjudicated. Honesty pays best for both worlds.

Again, I have to remark that Wall Street is a type throughout the country of legitimate speculation on the one hand and of ruinous gambling on the other. Almost every merchant is to some extent a speculator. He depends not only upon the difference between the wholesale price at which he gets the goods and the retail at which he disposes of them, but also upon the fluctuation of the markets. If the markets greatly sink, he greatly loses. It is as honest to deal in stocks as to deal in iron or coal or hardware or dry goods. He who condemns all stock dealings as though they were iniquitous simply shows his own ignorance. Stop all legitimate speculation in this country, and you stop all banks, you stop all factories, you stop all storehouses, you stop all the great financial prosperities of this country.

Sedate England took its chance in 1720. That was the South Sea bubble. They proposed to transfer all the gold of Peru and Mexico and the islands of the sea to England. Five millions' worth of shares were put on the market at £300 a share. The books open, in a few days it is all taken and twice the amount subscribed.

Excitement following excitement until all kinds of gambling projects came forth under the wing of this South Sea enterprise. There was a large company formed with great capital for providing funerals for all parts of the land. Another company with large capital—£5,000,000 capital—to develop a wheel in perpetual motion; another company, with a capital of £4,000,000 to insure people against loss by servants; another company, with £2,500,000 capital, to transplant walnut trees from Virginia to England; then, to cap the climax, a company was formed for "a great undertaking—nobody to know what it is." And, lo, £600,000 in shares were offered at £100 a share; books were opened at 9 o'clock in the morning and closed at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the first day it was all subscribed. "A great undertaking—nobody to know what it is!"

An old magazine of those days describes the scene (Hunt's Magazine). It says: "From morning until evening Change alley was full to overflowing with one dense, moving mass of living beings, composed of the most incongruous materials and in all things save the mad pursuit whereof they were employed utterly opposite in their principles and feelings and far asunder in their stations in life and the professions they follow. Statesmen and clergymen deserted their high stations to enter upon this great theatre of speculation and gambling. Churchmen and dissenters left their fierce disputes and forgot their wranglings upon church government in the deep and hazardous game they were playing for worldly treasures and for riches, which, if gained, were liable to disappear within an hour of their creation. Whigs and Tories buried their weapons of political warfare, discarded party animosities and mingled together in kind and friendly intercourse, each exulting as their stocks advanced in price and grumbling when fortune frowned upon them. Lawyers, physicians, merchants and traveling men forsook their employment, neglected their business, disregarded their engagements to whirl along in the stream, to be at last engulfed in the wild sea of bankruptcy. Females mixed with the crowd, forgetting the station and employment which nature had fitted them to adorn, and dealt boldly and extensively and, like those by whom they were surrounded, rose from poverty to wealth, and from that were thrown down to beggary and want, and all in one short week and perhaps before the evening which terminated the first day of their speculation. Ladies of high rank, regardless of every appearance of dignity and blinded by the prevailing infatuation, drove to the shops of their milliners and haberdashers and there met their stockbrokers, whom they regularly employed and through whom extensive sales were daily negotiated. In the midst of the excitement all distinction of party and religion and circumstances and character were swallowed up."

But it was left for our own country to surpass it all about thirty-seven years ago. We have the highest mountains and the greatest cataracts and the longest rivers, and of course we had to have the largest swindle. One would have thought that the nation had seen enough in that direction during the morous multicaulis excitement, when almost every man had a bunch of crawling silkworms in his house, out of which he expected to make a fortune. But all this excitement was as nothing compared with what took place in 1864, when a man near Titusville, Penn., digging a well, struck oil. Twelve hundred oil companies call for a billion of stock. Prominent members of churches, as soon as a certain amount of stock was assigned them, saw it was their privilege to become presidents or secretaries or members of the board of direction. Some of these companies never had a foot of ground, never expected to have. Their entire equipment was a map of a region where oil might be and two vials of grease, crude and clarified. People rushed down from all parts of the country by the first train and put their hard earnings in the gulf.

A young man came down from the oil region of Pennsylvania utterly demented, having sold his farm at a fabulous price because it was supposed there might be oil there—coming to a hotel in Philadelphia at the time I was living there, throwing a $5000 check to pay for his noonday meal and saying he did not care anything about the change! Then he stepped back to the gas burner to light his cigar with a thousand dollar note. Utterly insane!

The good Christian people said, "This company must be all right, because Elder So-and-so is president of it, and Elder So-and-so is secretary of it, and then there are three or four highly respected professing Christians in the board of directors." They did not know that when a professed Christian goes into stock gambling he lies like sin. But alas for the country! It became a tragedy, and a thousand million dollars were swamped. There are families to-day sitting in the shadow of destitution who but for that great national outrage would have had their cottages and their homesteads. I hold up before the young men these four great stock gambling schemes that they may see to what length men will go smitten of this passion, and I want to show them how all the best interests of society are against it and God is against it and will condemn it for time and condemn it for eternity. I do not dwell upon the frenzied speculations in Wall Street last month. You have enough remembrance of that financial horror. I only want you to know that it was in a procession of monetary frenzies, some of which have passed and others are to come.

One of the Suburbanites.

Mr. Isolate (of Lonelyville, on evening train, embarrassed)—You may notice that nearly every suburbanite is bringing out either a new cook or waitress with him.

Mr. Brooklyn Borough (his guest, critically)—Yes. You might call this a "Cook's personally conducted excursion!"

The New Color.

Ottinger—My new golf cap is going to be of automobile blue.

Miss Henriques—I didn't know there was any such shade as "automobile blue."

Ottinger—Oh, yes! That is the color the air becomes around an automobile when it breaks down with two gentlemen in it.

DO YOU SHOOT?

If you do you should send your name and address on a postal card for a

WINCHESTER

GUN CATALOGUE. IT'S FREE.

It illustrates and describes all the different Winchester Rifles, Shotguns and Ammunition, and contains much valuable information. Send at once to the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3. & $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

Real worth of W. L. Douglas $3 and $3.50 shoes is $4 to $5. My $4 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.

It is not alone the best leather that makes a first class shoe it is the brains, that have planned the best style, lasts a perfect model of the foot, and the construction of the shoe. It is mechanical skill and knowledge that have made W. L. Douglas shoes the best in the world for men.

Take no substitute. Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. Your dealer should keep them, if he does not, send for catalog giving full instructions how to order by mail.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

Constipation

is easily cured and the bowels restored to a healthy condition by the use of

CRAB ORCHARD WATER

the natural remedy for all stomach, bowel, liver and kidney troubles. By our method of concentration each 6 oz. bottle is equivalent to three gallons of the spring water.

Sold by all druggists. Crab apple trade mark on every bottle

CRAB ORCHARD WATER CO., Louisville, Ky.

WILLS PILLS—BIGGEST OFFER EVER MADE.

For only 10 Cents we will send to any P. O. address, 10 days' treatment of the best medicine on earth, and put you on the track how to make Money right at your home. Address all orders to The R. R. Wills Medicine Company, 23 Elizabeth St., Hagerstown, Md. Branch Offices: 129 Indiana Ave., Washington, D. C.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER.

B N U 24.

LION COFFEE

A LUXURY WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

In our Roasting Establishments we positively do not allow the use of Eggs, Egg Mixtures, Glue, Chemicals, or similar substances. LION COFFEE is an absolutely Pure Coffee.

Watch our next advertisement.

Just try a package of **LION COFFEE** and you will understand the reason of its popularity.

LION COFFEE is now used in millions of homes.

"Oh, Promise 'Me."

Oh, promise me that when I am your bride
And we begin housekeeping side by side,
Oh, promise me wherever we may roam
That I shall do the marketing for home.
All that we eat I certainly must choose,
And I insist we LION COFFEE use,
I want it for its perfect purity,
So promise me—oh, promise me!

Oh, promise me that for our comfort's sake,
Each morning LION COFFEE I can make,
And when the luncheon hour is near at hand
Again I'll need a cup of LION brand.
At night when you come home, my dear, to dine
A cup of LION COFFEE must be mine;
No brand can healthier or better be—
So promise me—oh, promise me!

You know that LION COFFEE is not glazed—
In millions of good homes 'tis often praised;
'Tis in the bean—the package weighs a pound;
Inside, a Premium List is always found.
And I will save the lion heads outside
To earn the useful presents they provide.
This is one pledge I will exact of thee—
So promise me—oh, promise me!

In every package of LION COFFEE you will find a fully illustrated and descriptive list. No housekeeper, in fact, no woman, man, boy or girl will fail to find in the list some article which will contribute to their happiness, comfort and convenience, and which they may have by simply cutting out a certain number of Lion Heads from the wrappers of our one pound sealed packages (which is the only form in which this excellent coffee is sold).

WOOLSON SPICE CO., TOLEDO, OHIO.

How Are Your Bowels?

About the first thing the doctor says--

Then, "Let's see your tongue."

Because bad tongue and bad bowels go together. Regulate the bowels, clean up the tongue. We all know that this is the way to keep and look well.

You can't keep the bowels healthy and regular with purges or bird-shot pills. They move you with awful gripes, then you're worse than ever.

Now what you want is Cascarets. Go and get them today--Cascarets--in metal box with the long-tailed "C" on the lid--cost 10c. Be sure you get the genuine! Cascarets are never sold in bulk. Take one! Eat it like candy, and it will work gently--while you sleep. It cures, that means it strengthens the muscular walls of the bowels, gives them new life. Then they act regularly and naturally. That's what you want. It's guaranteed to be found in

THE IDEAL LAXATIVE

Cascarets

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

Get the genuine if you want results! Tablet is marked "CCC." Cascarets are never sold in bulk, but only and always in the light blue metal box with the long-tailed "C." Look for the trade-mark—the C with a long tail—on the lid!

10c. 25c. 50c.

CCC This is the genuine tablet, never sold in bulk.

ALL DRUGGISTS

To any needy mortal, suffering from bowel troubles and too poor to buy CASCARETS, we will send a box free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York, mentioning advertisement and paper. 419

THE CENTRE REPORTER.
S. W. SMITH, ... Editor and Proprietor.

CENTRE HALL, . . . PENN'A.
June 13, 1901.

TERMS.—The terms of subscription to the Reporter are one dollar per year in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made known on application.

NOTE.—Subscribers will please observe the date on the label of the Reporter after a remittance is made and report if it is not correct. Dates are only changed the first issue of each month. Jan01, means that your subscription is paid to last January. 01 means July, 1901.

Spring Mills.

Mrs. Dr. Braught attended commencement at State College.

Mrs. Willis Rishel, of Montgomery, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Ruhl.

Mrs. Samuel Gault, of Bellefonte, is visiting at the home of D. H. Ruhl.

The United Evangelicals had communion services last Sunday evening. The Presiding Elder preached a very able sermon.

Miss Edith Rider, of Centre Hall, spent several days with Miss May Smith.

There is a fishing party comes from Centre Hall to Farmers Mills dam to fish, but they should never forget to take their fish home with them; they left them on a string dangling in the water to die.

Hiram Durst, the jovial good fellow and lover of fine horses is sporting a fine bay mare.

Jacob Bible, of Sprucetown, was in town on business.

Thomas Decker moved his saw mill from Wolf's Store to Penn Cave, where they will operate this summer.

The Lutherans observed last Sunday as Childrens' day; the church was beautifully decorated with flowers, fern and laurel, for which much credit can be given to Mrs. Charles Krape, Mrs. T. M. Gramley and daughter Orpha and Miss Flora Breon. A fine program was arranged which was carried out to the letter. Miss Bertha Duck opened with a fine recitation of greeting; the children all did remarkably well, and the choir rendered some fine selections fitted for the occasion. Dr. Wolf delivered a very able address.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Yearick, of Madisonburg, took a peep in Smith Bros. furniture store.

Mr. and Mrs. Mervin Arney, of Centre Hall, were in town on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Adam Ripka, of Centre Hill, were seen in town; they landed at the furniture store.

The Methodists will have their Children's Day service Sunday evening next; all are invited.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Elliot, of Camden, N. J., are here visiting relatives and friends.

Had quite a frost down this way Monday morning last, but resulted in no damage to the fruit.

The caterpillar seems to be disappearing—said to be metamorphosed into butterflies, a very desirable change indeed. The potato bug remains a bug and people are becoming apprehensive that the bug like the poor, will always be with us.

How about the Fourth of July? Will we celebrate it, or do like last year—do nothing. A few years since the Sons of Veterans gave us a celebration worth talking about, the best we ever had. We should make some effort now for its observance, and not let the day pass without some display of patriotism.

Potters Mills.

Children's Day service will be held at Sprucetown Sunday next at 10 a. m. The program promises to be interesting; all are cordially invited.

Memorial services at Sprucetown were well attended and the Colyer's Mills band rendered some very choice music; their outfit is fine.

James Palmer is not improving; Davis Evans, all are glad to know, is about again, his wife is ill at present; Mrs. Stonebraker is on the sick list.

Merchant Frank Carson and mother were to State College Sunday to attend commencement exercises.

Miss Gertrude Spangler, of Centre Hall, was in town Saturday.

Miss Leota Wilkinson is visiting friends at Centre Hall.

W. H. Bartholomew insurance agent of Centre Hall, was in town Monday.

Mrs. Wrightley visited at the home of Mr. Blauser several days.

Miss Bertha Armstrong returned from Nittany, where she was engaged in sewing the past month.

Mrs. McKinney opened her ice cream parlors Saturday evening and had a good crowd; all were pleased to get a taste of good cream.

The Spring Mills sports were again represented at this place Sunday; glad boys you think the ladies here more charming than your home ladies.

Rebersburg.

H. W. Burd and wife arrived in town Friday from Philadelphia, where the gentleman is taking a course in veterinary.

The boys were entirely too slow to serenade the bridal party Wednesday night; next time come before they go to bed.

Misses Elizabeth and Sara Moyer arrived home the latter part of last week. The former taught school at Wilkesbarre and the latter in Danville.

H. I. Brungart, the wide awake insurance agent of Wilkesbarre, after attending the wedding of his brother, took a trip to Southside to see his better half.

The schools have again been assigned as follows: J. N. Meyer, Madisonburg Grammar, W. H. Limbert, primary; Noah Brungart, Harter's; H. W. Morris, Rebersburg Grammar, J. C. Morris, intermediate, and T. A. Auman, primary; Forest Enerick, Gramley's; C. C. Smull, Wolfe's; C. M. Haines, Brungart's; Stover's was assigned to H. A. Detwiler, but we understand he goes to Woodward.

The Children's Day service rendered by the Reformed people on Sunday evening was a grand success. The decorations were fine, and the house was packed to its utmost.

The people in the west end of town are painting their homes, which makes a great improvement.

Boalsburg.

Mrs. J. H. Meyers and son Nevin went to Bellefonte Saturday to attend to some business and also attended the funeral of Mrs. David Rhinesmith.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bitner, of Penn Hall, are attending commencement this week and are stopping at the home of P. H. Meyer.

Dr. T. O. Glenn and family, of Ricksford, arrived at the home of Mrs. Dr. Woods to remain several days.

John Zerby and the Horner Bros. are doing the mason work at the reservoir for the water company. They will work in 150 barrels of cement.

The carpenters are fiuishing the interior of the house of Wm. Brouse.

L. W. Mothersbaugh and family attended the funeral of Mrs. Rhinesmith Saturday.

B. Frank Keller, of Bramwell, Va., is visiting his sisters in town and found a host of friends who were glad to see him.

J. H. Meyer made a business trip to Altoona Tuesday and will remain several days.

Quite a number of the young people attended the commencement Exercises on Sunday at State College.

The new coat of Paint on C. M. Wieland's house makes quite an improvement.

Woodward.

Jacob Musser and wife, of near Wolfe's Chapel, were in town Monday. Jacob says he planted his last corn last week; the wet season caught a good many of the farmers napping.

John. J. Orndorf is clearing a tract of new ground near Woodward; he planted about two acres in potatoes and expects to clear about four acres and plant with fruit trees.

Harter Bros., the lumbermen of near this place are engaged in peeling and hauling bark to Coburn station; they expect to market over one hundred tons of bark this season.

N. W. Eby is running the distillery on full time manufacturing Eby's Best.

Frank Richard, the boss miller of this town, is turning out good work at the old grist mill.

Mrs. Catharine Orndorf, who has been visiting friends in Union county for the last two months, returned home last week and is not very well physically.

Mrs. Noah Weaver and C. W. Hosterman and family are leaving this week for the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

Mrs. R. M. Wolfe left last week for Linden Hall, to visit her mother and sister. She will also visit a sister at Oak Hall and brothers at Rock Springs.

P. Aumiller & Sons moved their saw mill down near Pine Creek on a tract of timber land they purchased from Mr. Stover. Jackson Sheesley and some of his boys also moved on the same tract to cut the logs and stock the mill.

We expect two weddings in the near future; the contracting parties live up town and in Brush Valley.

Mrs. Wm. Yearick spent Monday in town with her son and daughters; her daughters are engaged in dressmaking and have plenty of work.

The order of the P. O. S. of A. is in a prosperous condition; last Saturday night at their regular meeting they received four new members. It must have been hard on the goat for they had one new member who weighed over two hundred pounds.

A Good Cough Medicine.

It speaks well for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy when druggists use it in their own families in preference to any other. "I have sold Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for the past five years with complete satisfaction to myself and customers," says druggist J. Goldsmith, Van Etten, N. Y. "I have always used it in my own family both for ordinary coughs and colds, and for the cough following la grip, and find it very efficacious." For sale by Mrs. J. W. Keller, Linden Hall; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

Subscribe for the Reporter.

Swartz's Weekly Reminder.

We are only a country store, but we always try to, and think we succeed, in being up to date and offer you many of the new and latest style goods.

Some one has said "Swartz's don't make any money; they carry too large a stock for a country store." That may be true and it may not. We are trying hard to run our store so that when you come and ask for this and that we can accommodate you and perhaps show you something new that you hadn't thought of or known anything about, and the prices—well, you know they are always right.

In our summer dress goods we have to offer a large assortment of India Linens, Lawns, plain white, colors and figures, Nainsooks, plain white and fancy Satin Stripes and Organdies, Mulls in plain white and colors, white and figured Pique, pineapple stripes, white and fancy Dimities, Percales, fine Ginghams, Chambrays, Seersuckers, etc. No store in our valley will show you a larger line of Laces, Embroideries, Dress Trimmings, etc.

All over Lace in cream, white and black. All over Embroideries, Tuckings, Insertions and Beadings in lace and embroidery. A large line of Embroideries in Swiss and Hamburg's. Laces in Torchon, Valenciennes, Thread Chantilly, Oriental, Applique, Honiton, &c. A nice line of the new and latest Galloon Insertion Trimmings in black and white. Many of the best things in Trimming Braids, such as Gold, Soutache, "Hercules," Gimps, Featherstitch, Velvet, &c.

The popular gold covered and several styles of Pearl Trimming Buttons. The very latest in Belt Buckles, nice Brooches cheap, latest things in ladies' Neckties and Collars, Kid and Lisle Gloves in slates, modes, white and black.

All the staple colors in Satin, China and Taffeta Silks, Fancy Silks, etc.

We have so many new and staple things that we havn't space to mention them all at this time. If you are looking for any particular thing you had better come to us first, because we are more apt to have it.

S. M. Swartz,
TUSSEYVILLE.

W. A. HENNEY,
BLACKSMITH.
Come around to see me.

Millheim.

Miss Bessie Mamolin, of Lock Haven, is visiting her sister, Mrs. D. J. Nieman, on North street this week.

Mrs. Charles Rook, of Winfield, Pa., spent a few days in town calling on and renewing old acquaintances. Mrs. Rook is the youngest daughter of Elias Kreamer, who lived for many years on the Daniel Kreamer farm south of Millheim.

Mrs. J. P. Condo is confined to the house with a severe attack of lumbago.

Mrs. H. E. Noll and her little daughter Edith, of Lancaster, are being entertained at the home of W. E. Keen on Penn street.

Charles E. McClellan left on Monday morning for South Forks in search of employment.

Rev. H. W. Buck and daughter Miss Laura, left Tuesday morning to attend the W. M. S. convention which is being held this week at Mazeppa. After the convention Rev. Buck will go to New Berlin to attend commencement exercises of Central Pa. College.

Mr. W. S. Whedon, cashier of the First National Bank of Winterset, Iowa, in a recent letter gives some experience with a carpenter in his employ that will be of value to other mechanics. He says: "I had a carpenter working for me who was obliged to stop work for several days on account of being troubled with diarrhoea. I mentioned to him that I had been similarly troubled and that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy had cured me. He bought a bottle of it from the druggist here and informed me that one dose cured him, and he is again at his work." For sale by Mrs. J. W. Keller, Linden Hall; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

A WORTHY SUCCESSOR.

"Something New Under the Sun."

All doctors have tried to cure Catarrh by the use of powders, acid gases, inhalers and drugs in paste form. Their powders dry up the mucous membranes causing them to crack open and bleed. The powerful acids used in the inhalers have entirely eaten away the same membranes that their makers have aimed to cure, while pastes and ointments cannot reach the disease. An old and experienced practitioner who has for many years made a close study and specialty of the treatment of Catarrh, has at last perfected a treatment which when faithfully used, not only relieves at once, but permanently cures catarrh, by removing the cause, stopping the discharges, and curing all inflammation. It is the only remedy known to science that actually reaches the afflicted parts. This wonderful remedy is known as "Snuffles the Guaranteed Catarrh Cure," and is sold at the extremely low price of one dollar, each package containing internal, and external medicine sufficient for a full month's treatment and everything necessary to its perfect use.

"Snuffles" is the only perfect catarrh cure ever made, and is now recognized as the only safe and positive cure for that annoying and disgusting disease. It cures all inflammation quickly and permanently and is also wonderfully quick to relieve hay fever or cold in the head.

Catarrh when neglected often leads to consumption—"Snuffles" will save you if you use it at once. It is no ordinary remedy, but a complete treatment which is positively guaranteed to cure catarrh in any form or stage if used according to the directions which accompany each package. Don't delay but send for it at once, and write full particulars as to your condition, and you will receive special advice from the discoverer of this wonderful remedy regarding your case without cost to you beyond the regular price of "Snuffles" the "Guaranteed Catarrh Cure."

Sent prepaid to any address in the United States or Canada on receipt of one dollar. Address, Dept. B734, Edwin B. Giles & Company, 2330 and 2332 Market Street, Philadelphia.

J. S. MEYER, Penn Hall, Pa.,
Breeder and shipper of
Barred and Buff Plymouth Rock, S. S. Hamburgs and S. C. and W. B. Leghorns.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—Orders for eggs will be filled with fresh, fertile eggs, and from the same yards that I breed from for my own use. All eggs will be packed for shipping in light baskets, to carry any distance in safety.

PRICE OF EGGS—$1 for 15; $1 75 for 30; $2.70 for 45.

PRICE OF STOCK.—Single stock birds from $1 to $2; Pairs, $2 to $3.75; Trios, $2.75 to $5.

Send all money for stock and eggs with your order, either by Post Office or Express Money Order. Be sure to write both your name and address plainly on all orders.

R. D. FOREMAN. WM. F. FLORAY.

FOREMAN & FLORAY
(Successors to Geo. W. Ocker,)
—DEALERS IN—
Grain, Coal, Flour, Mill Feed, Salt, Fertilizers, Farming Implements, &c.

We pay the highest cash prices the market will afford for all kinds of grain, and at the same time will offer you goods as mentioned above at the lowest possible prices consistent with the quality of goods.

We make a specialty of

FLOUR

and carry in stock the best brands to be obtained anywhere, including both winter and spring wheat varieties.

In the line of farm implements we offer only the best, including Champion Binders and Mowers, Superior Grain Drills and Bucher & Gibbs

Imperial Plows - - -

Spring Tooth Harrows and One-horse Cultivators. The Champion Binders and Mowers, as well as the Superior Drills, have an established reputation for durability, lightness of draft, ease of operation, and perfection of work. Bucher & Gibbs' Plows have been popular since 1830, as the best general purpose plow made. Shares for these plows always on hand. These shares come direct from the factory and are far superior to the home-made ones, both in fit and quality of material.

We most respectfully solicit at least a share of your patronage.

Many times after purchasing goods for a dress or shirt waist you are not pleased with the selection.

We are here to show you a pretty line of Lawns, Dimities, Percales, Seersuckers, Shambrias and Ginghams, which cannot fail to please you. Also any and everything in Notions.

Ready-made Wrappers & Corset Covers—just the fit.

In connection with the mercantile business we have opened an Ice Cream Parlor—open Wednesday and Saturday evenings of each week during the season.

The Long Store Company,
Spring Mills, Pa.
Opposite Spring Mills Hotel.

CENTRE HALL CARRIAGE & WORKS.

We manufacture all grades of Buggy Tops, Cushions and Fullbacks, with or without springs.

Old Tops and Cushions repaired at very reasonable prices.

Woodwork and Repainting

is given prompt and special attention. Our prices are as low as the lowest and the work is done with first-class stock and by good mechanics. Satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a chance to estimate on your job before placing your order elsewhere.

J. T. LEE,
Centre Hall, - Penn'a.

Spring Mills, Pa.
P. V. S. STORE.

It is with a feeling of satisfaction and confidence that we approach you on the Footwear question this season because after months of labor in buying, we have secured the choicest stock of . . . . .

Men's and Ladies', Boys' and Misses' and Children's Shoes

we have ever been able to show our patrons. The styles were never more attractive and the workmanship was never better. Our new spring Footwear is arranged for your inspection. We will be pleased to receive a call from you.

C. A. KRAPE.

BANKS.

Penn's Valley Banking Company,
CENTRE HALL, PA.
Receives Deposits, Discounts Notes.
W. B. MINGLE, Cashier. 6uly

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Lizzie Keller, late of Centre Hall boro, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. D. A. BOOZER, Centre Hall.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers his house and lot on Main Street, Centre Hall, for sale. The property is very desirably located and will make a pleasant home. For further particulars address, J. H. KRUMBINE, may16-2m Centre Hall, Pa.

H. E. SHRECKENGOST,
Farmers Mills, Pa.
AUCTIONEER AND CARPENTER.
I am open for engagements in either of these occupations. My experience in both should be a sufficient guarantee for satisfaction and good work. Terms are moderate. Give me a trial. mar 21-1 yr

ROOFING SLATE.

ED. F FOREMAN, Centre Hall, Penn'a,

HANDLES all grades of roofing slates. Estimates made per square. Work done by experienced mechanics. Slate is as cheap as shingles and far superior. 13decly.

1901

started in with the largest and grandest display of

FURNITURE

that was ever brought to town. Also a large stock of

Wall Paper,
Window Shades,
Curtain Poles,
Rollers, &c., &c.,

and it is going out by wagon and by railroad. It is impossible to enumerate what we have in stock. It will show for itself. This is why it goes so fast. The price is down at the foot of it all. Before buying elsewhere give me a call.

J. S. DAUBERMAN,
CENTRE HALL.

Letter and note heads, bill heads, statements, with all lines of office stationery, neatly and cheaply done at the Reporter printing house.

HOTELS.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL,
J. W. Runkle, Manager.
Newly equipped, bar and table supplied with the best. Summer boarders receive special attention, and can find no healthier locality. Centre for fishing and hunting. may697

HOTEL HAAG,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Fine Stabling. Heated Throughout.
Rates $1.00 per day.
East Bishop Street.
F. A. MENGOMBE, Proprietor.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL,
Edwin Ruhl, Proprietor,
SPRING MILLS, PA.
First-class accommodations at all times for man or beast.
Free bus to and from all trains.
Excellent livery attached.

OLD FORT HOTEL,
S. B. SHAFFER, Proprietor.
Rates $1.00 per Day. Newly Furnished
Best Liquors. Fine Stabling.

G. L. OWENS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
TYRONE, PA.
Our Specialty: Collections and Reports. References on request. Nearby towns represented:—Bellwood, Altoona, Hollidaysburg and Huntingdon. 27sep 99

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 26, 1901.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

7.38 a. m.—Train 64. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12.10 a. m., New York 2.13 p. m., Baltimore 12.10 p. m., Washington 1.15 p. m. Parlor car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

9.27 a. m.—Train 30 Daily for Sunbury Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

1.36 p. m.—Train 12. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.25 p. m., New York, 9.39 p. m. Baltimore, 6.09 p. m. Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p. m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.11 p. m.—Train 6. Daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.13 a. m., Baltimore, 2.30 a. m., Washington, 4.05 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

2.28 a. m.—Train 4 daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia 7.22 a. m., New York 9.35 a. m., (10.38 a. m. Sundays,) Baltimore 7.15 a. m., Washington 8.30 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Washington.

WESTWARD.

5.32 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleeper to Philadelphia.

10.00 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 61. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Philadelphia.

6.05 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

10.00 p. m.—Train 67. Weekdays for Williamsport and intermediate stations. Through Parlor car and Passenger Coach for Philadelphia.

9.10 p. m.—Train 921 Sunday only, for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

Westward. P M	Westward. A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	Eastward. P M
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	5 20	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 58	Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 57	6 42	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 05	6 50	Millinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 02	Millmont	8 33	4 16
2 23	7 09	Glen Iron	8 26	4 08
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Kising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 55	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 7.25 a. m., 9.45 a m, 1.15 5.50 and 8.00 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.40, 9.30 a. m, 10.03 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m, and 8 15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.28 and 10.01 a m. and 5.02 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9 30 a. m., 10.03 a m. and 5.04 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. K. WOOD
General Manager. Gen'l Pass'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table.

Read Down No. 1	No 3	No 5	Nov. 21, 1900.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p. m.	p.m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
†7 10	†2 40	†6 30	..BELLEFONTE..	9 02	5 10	9 40
7 22	2 52	6 42	.....Nigh.....	8 49	4 57	9 27
7 28	2 58	6 48	.....Zion.....	8 43	4 51	9 21
7 33	3 03	6 53	...Hecla Park...	8 38	4 46	9 16
7 35	3 05	6 55	.....Dunkles.....	8 36	4 44	9 14
7 39	3 09	6 59	..HUBLERSB'G..	8 32	4 40	9 10
7 45	3 15	7 03	....Snydertown....	8 28	4 36	9 06
7 46	3 16	7 06	.....Nittany.....	8 26	4 33	9 03
7 48	3 18	7 09	.....Huston.....	8 22	4 30	9 00
7 51	3 21	7 12	.....LAMAR.....	8 19	4 27	8 57
7 53	3 23	7 15	...Clintondale...	8 16	4 24	8 54
7 57	3 27	7 19	..Krider's S'n g..	8 12	4 19	8 49
8 02	3 32	7 24	....Mackeyville....	8 06	4 13	8 43
8 08	3 38	7 30	..Cedar Springs..	7 59	4 07	8 37
8 10	3 40	7 32	.....Salona.....	7 57	4 05	8 35
8 15	3 45	7 37	.MILL HALL..	†7 52	†4 00	†8 30
11 45	8 10	.....	Jersey Shore.....	3 25		7 55
12 20	8 45	Arr.	Wm'PO'T Lve	†2 50		†7 21
†12 34	†11 30	Lve	Wm'PO'T Arr.	2 30		°6 55
8 29	7 09	.....	PHILA.....	†8 36		°11 36
		.....	Atlantic City.....			
		.....	NEW YORK.....			
			(Via Tamequa.)			
°10 40	†9 30	.....	NEW YORK.....	†4 30		†9 00
			(Via Phila.)			
p. m	a. m.	Arr.	Lve.	a. m.		p. m.

°Daily. †Week Days. †6 00 p. m. Sunday, 10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.36 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART,
General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12¼	8¼	2¼	STATIONS.	WESTWARD. 1¼	7¼	11¼
PM	PM	AM	Ar, Lv.	A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45	.....Bellefonte.....	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	.....Coleville.....	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	.....Morris.....	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35	.....Whitmer.....	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	.....Hunters.....	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	.....Fillmore.....	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	.....Brialy.....	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	.....Waddle.....	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	....Scotia Crossing....	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	.....Krumrine.....	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	.....Struble.....	7 20	11 24	5 00
5 31	12 22	8 02	.....Inn.....	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	.....State College.....	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

†Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

THE CANTEEN FIGHT will be renewed in the next Congress, and Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, predicts as a probability that the anti-canteen law of the last session, carried through on a wave of extreme temperance sentiment, will be repealed before the session is two months old. This, despite the fact that the law has been indorsed by many religious convocations and generally by the prohibitionists. The law, it will be recalled, prohibited the sale of beer and light wines in the canteens or soldiers' supply stores, conducted under army regulations.

Since the law was passed the secretary of war has been gathering information from the officers, the surgeons and the chaplains of the army, as to its effects, and the reports from Washington are that the officers and surgeons almost unanimously, with a number of the chaplains, advocate the repeal of the law, and the restoration of the old privilege to the canteens of selling beer and wine. And they do it on good temperance grounds. The results predicted have followed the abolition of the canteen beer, and the military posts are surrounded, within legal limits, with saloons of the vilest description, where the soldiers resort on pay day. Under the canteen, which became social clubs for reading and innocent games, there was no drunkenness, self-restraint was imposed, and the condition of the enlisted men was bettered physically and morally. It stands to reason this would be the case. The only argument we have seen against the canteen is that it trained young soldiers in the drinking habit. But it is much better they should have such training under the rigid rules governing them than be turned loose in the vicious resorts that gathered about the military posts. It is simply further proof that as a measure of temperance reform regulation and training in self-restraint is better than impossible prohibition.

The promotion of temperance among the soldiers is certainly a very worthy work, but the trouble is that there are are reformers who demand that reform shall consist of total abstinence. That is an ideal that has never been attained in the community at large, and the soldier can hardly be expected to get as near to it as the average man. If he cannot be persuaded to abstain from anything stronger than coffee intelligence means should be adopted to keep him in moderation. The almost universal judgment of army officers, from the commander-in-chief of the army and navy down, is that the canteen, or post exchange, is the best temperance lecturer in camp.

AN EMINENT ENGLISH ENGINEER is quoted as saying that the greatest danger to England's manufacturing supremacy now visible is the enormous output of Texas oil. This is one of the greatest finds of oil in the world, and may possibly exceed that at Baku, in the Caspian region. If it should hold out like the Baku flow, it will afford a source of power in the Southwest and on the Gulf of Mexico and the ocean much more economical and convenient than coal.

The fuel of the future, according to the London "Express," is petroleum, or rather the residuum after the finer products have been distilled from it. This residue, which constitutes two-thirds of petroleum, has till recently been thrown away, but is now claimed to be superior to coal. "A ton of liquid fuel," says the "Express," "will produce as much steam as two tons of coal, and fills only a third of its space." Besides being a concentrated fuel the oily residuum has the merit of packing closer than coal, so that it can be used as ballast, being run into the ship's double bottom. When space is scanty, as, for example, in torpedo-boat destroyers, the use of a liquid fuel seems to be almost imperative. It is, in fact, already very largely used in the French, Russian and Dutch fleets. On the Volga, steamers use it altogether, and the same is to be said of the 40 steamers that ply between Borneo and London, a distance of 10,000 miles. Locomotives on two of the greatest railway systems of England employ liquid fuel. On several important continental railways it is used exclusively, and the same is to be said of the Southern California railway. In South Africa on the traction line between Umtali and Salisburg, Rhodesia, oil is used because wood and coal are too expensive. The British admiralty object to the use of oil to propel the fleet, because the supply is insufficient—Russia and America being the only large producers—and at present costs over twice as much as coal. In case of war England might find herself cut off from oil, whereas she has stores of coal at numerous stations all over the world.

EX-GOVERNOR McCREARY OF KENTUCKY, one of the most level-headed of Democrats, does not think that Senator McLaurin and other spoils agents of the administration are likely to make much headway in the South. The former governor says that the Southern people do not take to high tariffs, the trusts, subsidies and military colonialism as exhibited in the Philippines. In his opinion the more the Republicans shall identify themselves with this program the more strongly will develop the spirit of Democracy in the South.

Internal Revenue Notice.

In order to accommodate applicants, and save them all possible expense and trouble, Deputies will specially attend at the following places, to receive taxes and issue stamps:

Mifflinburg—Deckard House, Monday, June 17, from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Lewisburg—Cameron House, Tuesday, June 18, from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Renovo—May's Hotel, Wednesday, June 19, from 8 a m. to 4 p. m.

Lock Haven—S. Miller McCormick's office, Thursday and Friday, June 20 and 21, from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Bellefonte—Garman House, Monday, June 24, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Philipsburg—Passmore House, Tuesday, June 25, from 8 a. m. to 4. p. m.

JOHN F. HARTER,
Deputy Collector.

REDUCED RATES TO KANSAS CITY.

Via the Pennsylvania Railroad account Imperial Council, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

On account of the meeting of the Imperial Council, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, to be held at Kansas City, June 11 and 12, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell June 7, 8, and 9, from all stations on its line, excursion tickets to Kansas City and return at rate of one fare for the round trip plus $2.

These tickets will be good for return passage, leaving Kansas City not earlier than June 11, nor later than June 17. For specific rates and full information, apply to ticket agent. 6-2t.

Hospital Gets $15,425.

The Philipsburg Hospital got an appropriation of $15,425 last week.

Penn Hall.

Fred K. Carter and wife, of Centre Hall, were guests at the home of C. E. Zeigler Sunday.

Children's Day will be observed in the Lutheran church Sunday afternoon. A very elaborate program has been arranged for the occasion.

H. F. McManaway has a severe attack of neuralgia.

Among the visitors who spent Sunday in this section were, J. W. Gobble and wife, George Gentzel and wife and Samuel Ertel and wife, all of Georges Valley.

Hotel Guests.

The following is a partial list of the guests at the Centre Hall hotel during the past week, James W. Runkle, proprietor:

S. B. Myerly, Watsontown; Jas. H. Potter, F. m. Crawford, Bellefonte; J. F. Patton, Danville; C. B. Wan. W. S. Millikin, Lewistown; Calvin Ruhl, J. F. Smith, Bankse Paige, Colyer; D. S. McNitt, A. R. McNitt, Sigierville; R. W. Wagner, W. L. Mothersbaugh, Heckla Park; Edwin H. Kiehl, Williamsport; E. P. McClasky, Sunbury; James P. Romig, Miss Sarah Reed, Milroy; F. S. Ulrich, John Clark, Millheim; W. R. Neff, Tusseyville; Joe. L. Winters, New Berlin; H. F. Musser, Chas. Slack, David K. Keller; G. Emerick, Centre Hall; A. B. Lee, Colyer; A. F. Heckman, Tusseyville; J. P. Fletcher, Binghamton, N. Y.; T. N. Reber, F. M. Dunkle, Lewisburg; E. B. Fleck, Newport; E. A. Gross, Bellefonte; Windem Scott, W. B. Chamberlin, Geo W. Davis, Milton; H. R. McNeill, Cleveland, O.; G. F. Roush, Sunbury; D. A. L. Hall, Saratoga, N. Y.; H. W. Achenheim and wife, Tyrone; Miss Jean M. Cheetham, Chester; Miss Margaret Ross, Williamsburg; Eyer Clenthan, W. A. McDown, State College; Frank Sherman, Hazleton; Will Musser, Tod Musser, Spring Mills; J. L. Runkle, Bellefonte.

Write Grant Hoover for prices on insurance. 000

WANTED, AGENTS.

To sell our Teas, Coffees, Spices and Baking Powder to consumers. Liberal commission paid. Address, GRAND UNION TEA CO., 35 N. 3rd Street, Harrisburg, Pa. j44

JULIAN A. FLEMING,
Centre Hall, Pa.,
Agent for the
Johnston Harvester Co's
full line of
Harvesting Machines.
SELF BINDERS,
MOWERS,
RAKES, ETC.
Repairing Binders a Specialty.
I have had a practical experience for a period of eighteen years with farm and other machinery and I feel that money can be saved to many farmers by having their old machines looked over and repaired by a practical man.

The Cure that Cures
Coughs,
Colds,
Grippe,
Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis and Incipient Consumption, is
OTTO'S
CURE
The GERMAN REMEDY
Cures throat and lung diseases.
Sold by all druggists. 25&50cts
Sold by J. F. Smith, Centre Hall; F. E. Wieland Linden Hall; G. H. Long, Spring Mills.

THE HOME GOLD CURE.

An Ingenious Treatment by Which Drunkards are Being Cured Daily in Spite of Themselves.

No Noxious Doses. No weakening of the nerves; a pleasant and positive cure for the liquor habit.—It is now generally known and understood that Drunkenness is a disease and not a weakness. A body filled with poison, and nerves completely shattered by periodical or constant use of intoxicating liquors, requires an antidote capable of neutralizing and eradicating this poison, and destroying the craving for intoxicants. Sufferers may now cure themselves at home without publicity or loss of time from business by this wonderful "Home Gold Cure" which has been perfected after many years of close study and treatment of inebriates. The faithful use according to directions of this wonderful discovery is positively guaranteed to cure the most obstinate case, no matter how hard a drinker. Our records show the marvelous transformation of thousands of drunkards into sober, industrious and upright men.

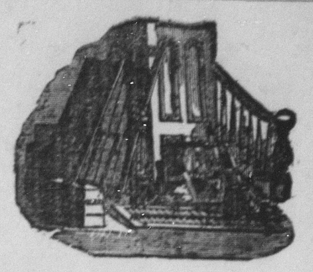
Wives cure your husbands!! Children cure your fathers!! This remedy is in no sense a nostrum but is a specific for this disease only, and is so skillfully devised and prepared that it is thoroughly soluble and pleasant to the taste, so that it can be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the person taking it. Thousands of drunkards have cured themselves with this priceless remedy, and as many more have been cured and made temperate men by having the "cure" administered by loving friends and relatives without their knowledge in coffee or tea, and believe today that they discontinued drinking of their own free will. Do not wait. Do not be deluded by apparent and misleading "improvement." Drive out the disease at once and for all time. The "Home Gold Cure" is sold at the extremely low price of one dollar, thus placing within reach of everybody a treatment more effectual than others costing $25 to $50. Full directions accompany each package. Special advice by skilled physicians when requested without extra charge. Sent prepaid to any part of the world on receipt of one dollar. Address Dept. B734 Edwin B. Giles & Company, 2330 and 2332 Market Street, Philadelphia. All correspondence strictly confidential.

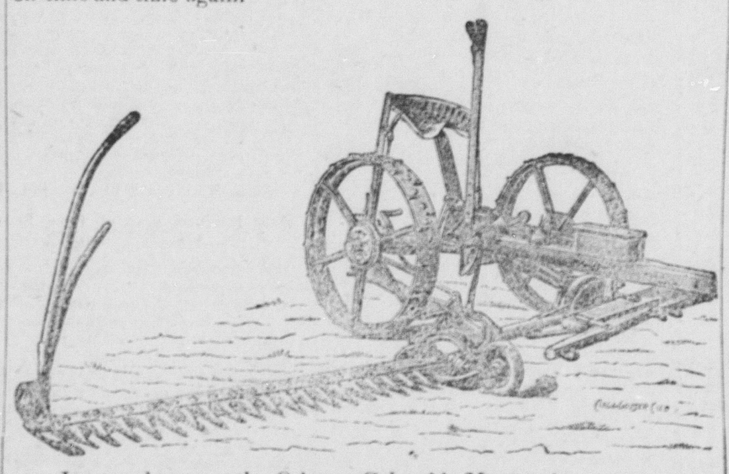
Order.·.Fruit.

The Fruit Season is approaching.

George R. Meese,
Colyer, Pa.,
Grows all kinds of Fruit and Berries that can be matured in this latitude.
STRAWBERRIES
will soon be ready to pick.
These berries are choice varieties, and will come to you Fresh form the stalks.
Orders will be received over the Commercial Telephone, or by Mail.
Why buy Foreign Fruit When you can get better Home Grown Fruit.
Consult your home producer.

You will find the best brands of
FLOUR
are kept by
JOHN S. AUMAN,
CENTRE HALL, PA.
Pillsbury Flour and
John S. Auman Brand
are the best on the market.
BRAN,
SHORTS,
CHOP &
MIDDLINGS
always on hand.
Custom chopping done at all times.
I also keep Salt on hand at all times in grain bags or in burlap sacks. Also Baum's Poultry, Horse & Stock Food.
A new flour of entire wheat and superior to Graham flour now in stock.
Highest prices paid for all kinds of grain.

A. P. LUSE & SON,
CENTRE HALL, PA.

FLOORING, SIDING,
CEILING, SASH,
DOORS, BLINDS,
MOLDINGS, LATH, SHINGLES.
We also keep on hand
MILL.·.HALL.·.BRICK
and
CEDAR SHINGLES.
We have just received a car load of 140,000 of these shingles.
A. P. LUSE & SON.

Sensible talk for sensible farmers. In buying a machine the buyer should be posted. The good points of the Osborne are too numerous to mention. They are evident to every man that compares Osbornes with other makes. This is no bare assertion, but has been proven time and time again.

Let me show you the Osborne Columbia Mower, the neatest, stongest and most modern on the market. An Osborne catalogue for all who want it. I also sell Plows, Spring Harrows, Land Rollers, Potato Diggers, Buggies and Wagons, Binder Twine, Corn Shellers, Crown Drill, and Grass Seeder, One and Two Horse Cultivators, Hay Rope. Forks, Implement Repairs, Stoves, Mattresses, etc.
IRA C. KORMAN, Oak Hall, Pa.

Here we are again with a full line of Spring goods. A full line of
LADIES' FANCY DRESS GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES, LAWNS
AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.
ALSO A FULL LINE OF
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
HATS, CAPS, ETC.
In fact we have everything you can usually find in a country store.
We also sell Scull's Golden Blend Coffee at 2 lbs. for 25 cents.
H. F. ROSSMAN,
Spring Mills, . . . Pa

GRANT HOOVER
Controls sixteen of the largest Fire and Life Insurance Companies in the world.
The Best is the Cheapest.....
No mutuals; no assessments.
...Money to Loan on First Mortgage
Office in Crider's Stone Building,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Telephone connection.

To Repair Broken Articles use
Major's Cement
Remember
MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT.
MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT
DR. SMITH'S SALVE for chilblains, etc. Sent by mail for 25 cents. The DR. SMITH CO., Centre Hall, Pa.

New Spring Stock

A fine line of Men's Shoes; price, $3.50.

A nice line of Ladies' Shoes from $1.25 to $3.00.

Come and examine our line of Trunks & Men's Dress Suit Cases.

An elegant stock of Men's Shirts for summer from 50 to 75 cts.

A good line of Fancy Silks for Ladies' Shirt Waists.

Kreamer & Son, Centre Hall, Pa.

M. FAUBLE & SON. . . . . .

We will
Duplicate for one-third less money any clothing shown in any store in Bellefonte.

We will
show you three times the assortment that others show. You will be sure to find just what you want in our big stock.

We will
Sell nothing good, honest clothing. They fit as you would have them fit. They keep their shape as good clothing should. They have the style and character of high class merchant tailor work.

We will do just what we say--
Duplicate for one-third less money, any suit or suits shown you in any store in Bellefonte. Try us, see if we don't. This saving ought to interest you enough to prompt an investigation.

SHOES. . . . . SHOES.

We are doing a big shoe business. Customers seem to be more than pleased with our shoe store. One told us this week that the saving was greater than we claimed—a great deal more than he expected. We guess it must be true. We want ours to be the best Men's and Boys' Shoe store in Bellefonte. We think it is. We believe you will agree with us.
Come, see.

M. FAUBLE & SON. . . . . .

MINERS ENTOMBED IN A BURNING MINE.

Over 30 Men Reported to Be Imprisoned In the Shaft.

THE DISASTER AT PORT ROYAL, PA.

Number of Explosions Occurred and It Is Feared There Is Little Hope for the Miners--William McCune, Superintendent of the District, is Among Those Entombed--Those Rescued Could Give No Cause for the Explosion.

Port Royal, Pa. (Special).—The Pittsburg Coal and Coke Company's Shaft No. 2 at this place is again on fire, after steady running for seven years, and over 30 men are in the mines, many of whom, it is feared, will never be heard from again.

About 6 o'clock smoke was seen to be issuing from Shaft No. 2, which is on the line of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad. It is thought the fire started from an explosion, and that six men were in at this time, the men being Jack Peoples, Tony Stickles, Frank Davenport, —— Daly, Lawrence Setler and John Stakes. Stakes and Setler were not near the place in which the explosion occurred, and upon the arrival of a rescue party they were quickly brought to the surface after being nearly overcome by damp. They could give no information as to what had caused the explosion and the rescuing party reported that four other men were entombed.

About 7 o'clock William McCune, general superintendent of this district; Dennis Wortley, pit boss of the mine; Michael Roy, foreman of the Euclid mines, and several other bosses, with about 30 men, went down Shaft No. 1, which is just opposite on the Baltimore and Ohio side of the river, and have not been heard from since. About three hours after the rescuing party had been in the mine two more explosions were heard. Meantime the crowd around the opening of the shaft had increased, including many mothers, wives and sisters of entombed men.

All sorts of plans have been suggested to rescue the men. Some talk of turning the river into the mines, but many are opposed to this idea, for fear of drowning the miners. All that would be necessary to let the deluge of water loose in the mines would be to pull a plug which was placed in the mines after the explosion of seven years ago and the water would rush into the mines at a rapid rate.

A CABLE 5,834 MILES LONG.

British Pacific Line to Be Greatest Yet Constructed.

Washington (Special).—The United States Consul at Victoria, B. C., reports that a surveying party has located the landing site of the British Pacific cable which is to connect the Dominion of Canada with the Australian Confederation, on Kelp bay, near Banfield creek, seven miles from the entrance to Barclay sound, and something over 100 miles from Victoria.

The location is described as admirably adapted for the purpose—a good harbor and 12 fathoms of water close to the shore, so that vessels of 10,000 tons can find safe anchorage. The harbor is landlocked and has a bottom of ooze, which, it is said, will furnish good protection for the wire.

Work has already begun in England on the cable. It is to be 5834.5 miles the longest yet constructed, and will be transported and laid in one ship, which is now being specially built for the purpose.

Farmer Shoots His Sweetheart.

North Vernon, Ind. (Special)—John Neely, a prosperous young farmer living south of this place, shot himself on his sweetheart's doorstep because she refused to marry him as early as he wished. He had called on his affianced bride and asked her to marry him July 4. She declined, saying the wedding should be in the fall. He left the house, but soon returned and shot himself on her doorstep. Miss Brinton heard the shot, and when she found it was her lover dying she attempted to shoot herself.

Cars and Houses Torn to Pieces.

Binghamton, N. Y. (Special).—Five men were killed and seven injured by the explosion of a great quantity of dynamite in a car, caused by one freight train running into another, at Vestal, ten miles from here. Aside from the destruction to railroad property, much minor damage is reported. Nearly every house in the villages of Vestal and Union, which is across the Susquehanna from the wreck, lost more or less of its window glass while farmers' houses and barns near the scene were shattered and wrecked. None of the inmates, however, were injured.

Fire Sweeps Through Small Town.

Wilson, N. Y. (Special).—This village was visited by a disastrous fire. A large portion of the business section of the place was destroyed. The loss is estimated at $40,000. The fire started from an unknown origin in the harness shop of Edward Barton. A strong wind was blowing at the time and the flames quickly spread to adjoining buildings. Burgess' shoe store, Storr's shoe store, the postoffice and general store in which it is located, a bicycle shop and hardware store, were destroyed, and Sutherland's Hotel, the principal one in the village, was damaged.

Killed by Incandescent Lamp.

Lakewood, R. I. (Special).—Edmund Walsh, 45 years of age, was instantly killed here by grasping an ordinary incandescent light globe. Walsh attempted to turn on the light by twisting the globe, the glass melted in his hand and he received the full strength of the current. He leaves a widow and three children in Providence.

Girl Scalped in a Factory.

New Brunswick, N. J. (Special).—A distressing accident occurred in the handkerchief factory of Herrmann Aukam & Co., which threw 200 girls in a panic. Miss Annie Loch, aged 16 years, while stitching handkerchiefs, stooped down to pick up a bobbin under the machine. Her hair caught in the shafting and in an instant her scalp was jerked off. The 200 girls in the room were thrown in a panic at once. Many fainted. The superintendent ordered them to stop work and all left for their homes. Miss Loch will die.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

Domestic.

The Rev. H. D. von Brackhuizen, of Pretoria, now in New York, says the Boer women and children at present concentrated in camps established by the British are in a horrible condition.

Rose Brunding, of New York, claims that she was enticed to a vacant summer hotel at Jamaica, L. I., and kept prisoner there by a man, who compelled her to work for him.

The parents of Mabel Burt, the Smith College girl who stole a lot of jewelry from her classmates, are trying to recover the stolen gems, to be returned to their owners.

Prof. Charles Sexton James died in Montana. He was professor of mathematics at Bucknell College from 1851 to 1877, and later president of Monongahela College.

Miss Nannie Langhorn, of Philadelphia, won a thousand-dollar pool that had been made on the steamer Campania during the voyage on the Epsom Derby.

The Philippine Commission has organized a provincial government at San Isidro, with Capt. J. F. Krebs, of the Twenty-second Infantry, as governor.

Rev. Dr. I. K. Funk delivered the baccalaureate sermon, beginning the commencement exercises of Roanoke College, at Salem, Va.

It is reported that Chas. M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation, has bought the Bethlehem Steel Company.

William Warner, a traveling salesman, unexpectedly found $300,000 in securities in his attic. They had belonged to his father.

Elaborate arrangements have been made for the annual International Christian Endeavor Convention, to be held in Cincinnati.

Capt. Fred. J. Kountz, son of Gen. J. S. Kountz, ex-commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., died at Toledo, Ohio.

Chicago University is establishing affiliated preparatory schools in Paris and other cities of Europe.

Edward de Duphane, who died while drunk in Washington, is said in Winchester, Va., to be the heir to the De Chambord earldom in France, who married a Methodist minister's daughter in Winchester.

Sylvan L. Friedlander, with his wife, and Daniel H. Bogart, his clerk, were arriested in Newark, N. J., on the charge of conspiracy to commit arson in Reading.

A company was organized in Richmond, Va., for the purpose of encouraging manufacturning there by furnishing power to small plants, as may be desired.

Mrs. Lulu Prince Kennedy collapsed in court in Kansas City while evidence was being given against her in her trial for the murder of her husband.

Edward Williams, colored, cut James Shaw's skull in twain with an axe, as the latter was sleeping in a saloon in Norfolk, Va.

James Van Burden Bordelway was arrested in Philadelphia on the charge of forging Pierpont Morgan's name to checks.

The son of Jacob Nave, a farmer of Bedford county, Pa., drank carbolic acid in mistake for whiskey. He may recover.

Major Lewis S. Tessen, medical director of the Department of Columbia, died at the Vancouver barracks.

The students of Wesleyan University threatened to quit unless Prof. F. D. Tabb was reinstated.

The town council of Harrisonburg, Va., decided against having a municipal electric light plant.

Eight young soldiers back from Manila received a public greeting in Waynesboro, Pa.

Advices from the Klondike report the drowning of four men in Five Finger Rapids.

Judge W. P. Beck dropped dead while arguing in court in Pueblo, Col.

A number of deficient cadets were discharged from West Point.

Mrs. Dora E. Durfey committed suicide in Norfolk, Va.

Foreign.

An American traveler who had been robbed on a French railway, subsequently recognized the three thieves, and chased them into a river, where all were drowned.

Count von Waldersee arrived at Yokohama on a German cruiser and proceeded to Tokio.

The only foreign troops in China not now under orders to leave are the Japanese.

A duel with swords between Max Regis, the anti-Semite mayor of Algiers, and M. Laberdesque, an Algerian journalist, which was begun Friday near Paris and continued yesterday, resulted in the wounding of M. Regis.

May Churchill, a concert hall performer, was arrested in Paris on the charge of being concerned in the robbery of the Paris office of the American Express Company.

Mrs. Louis Botha, wife of the Boer general, arrived in England, and will proceed to Holland and Belgium. She declines to state her mission.

The German occupation brigade in China will be composed of three regiments of infantry, with Major General von Rohrscheidt in command.

A Chinese imperial edict announces that owing to the hot weather the return of the court to Pekin has been postponed until September 1.

The Brazilian minister at Berlin declares that the talk about German designs on Brazil is mere twaddle.

The British House of Commons voted over $78,000,000 for transports and remounts in South Africa. Charges were made against officers of buying broken-down ahimals at big prices and dividing with the sellers the price charged the government above the actual cost.

The stockholders of the London District Railway sanctioned Charles T. Yerkes' plan for the introduction of electricity as the motive power of the road

Financial.

New Consolidated Tobacco bonds sold on the curb in New York at 73.

English consols are very low, but it is predicted that they will fall still lower.

W. E. Small, of Marion, Ga., has been elected a member of the New York Cotton Exchange.

The report that President Miller, of the Northern Pacific, had resigned was denied in New York.

During the month of May 73 railroads increased their gross earnings 9.88 per cent.

TEN KILLED IN A BIG STORM.

Much Damage Caused by Wind and Lightning in Oklahoma.

FARMHOUSES AND CROPS DESTROYED

A Stretch of Country Ten Miles Wide and Thirty-Six Miles Long Devastated --An Estimated Loss of Over $100,000 --Heavy Rains Precede and Follow the Windstorm.

Wichita, Kan. (Special.)—The most disastrous storm that has ever visited Oklahoma prevailed in Kay county. A tornado struck Billings, Eddy and Tonkawa, and its influence covered a stretch of country 10 miles wide and 36 miles long, destroying towns, farmhouses and crops. The financial loss will exceed $100,000. At Eddy three persons were killed. It is reported that two persons were killed at Billings, but this cannot be verified.

The rain fell in torrents from early in the evening until midnight. The fury of the storm centred in a tornado at about 6.30 p. m., which formed at a point near the Kansas State line.

The little town of Eddy was struck, and of the twelve or fifteen buildings in the place all were leveled to the ground except the railroad station and an elevator. The people of the town sought places of safety. Three persons were killed and seven were injured by flying debris.

The track of the tornado between this point and Tonkawa was laid waste. Five farmhouses, with barns and outbuildings, were blown away, but all the occupants escaped without injury. Fine fields of wheat in the midst of harvest were laid waste.

The tail end of the tornado fell with terrible force upon Tonkawa. Thirty dwellings and business houses were scattered like loose lumber. The citizens of the town had been watching the advance of the storm and had sought shelter in caves and cellars.

At Blackwell, a few miles north of Tonkawa, F. H. Crawford, a carpenter, working on a house, was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

MRS. M'KINLEY'S HEART AFFECTED.

Blood Infection Resulted From Bone Felon --Physicians' Statement.

Washington (Special).—Mrs. McKinley's physicians, after a lengthy consultation, issued the following bulletin:

"Mrs. McKinley's illness has been a blood infection, resulting from periostitis of the index finger (bone felon), which began in Los Angeles, and which was promptly treated by incision. The subsequent condition of exhaustion was due to the same blood infection associated with a severe diarrhoea. She improved, however, and was brought home in comfort and without loss of strength. The principal cause of anxiety in her case since her arrival in Washington has been an acute endocarditis (inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart), involving the mitral valve, the result of the same blood infection. This does not appear to be progressive, and there has been an improvement in the diarrhoea and in her general condition. Mrs. McKinley's case at the present time presents a more hopeful aspect."

The statement that Mrs. McKinley's case at this time presents a more hopeful aspect is the best word that has come from the sick room since the arrival of the distinguished patient in Washington. The President feels considerably encouraged.

Swan's Shortage More Than $30,000.

Cambridge, Mass. (Special).—In connection with the report of Middlesex county grand jury for its June sitting, which was just made public, it became known that the shortage of Roland D. Swan, formerly clerk of the town of Arlington, who was arrested, charged with the larceny of $5000 from the town, has been found to be more than $30,000. Swan was also implicated in an attempt to burn the town hall several weeks ago, on the night when the town safe was robbed and records were taken.

Now Accused of Murder.

Toronto, Ont. (Special).—Rutledge and Rice, convicted of robbing the postoffice and a private bank at Aurora, were sentenced to 21 years in Kingston Penitentiary. Immediately afterwards they were taken to Police Court and charged with the murder of Constable Boyd on Tuesday evening last, when they, with Thomas Jones, attempted to escape from the officers while being transferred from the court to jail. Both men pleaded not guilty, and the hearing was postponed for a week. The three men were brought here from Chicago. In Tuesday night's affair Jones was shot and has since died from his injuries.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN CHICAGO.

Hartman Supposed to Have Killed Actress and Himself.

Chicago (Special).—Side by side, each with a bullet wound in the temple, the dead bodies of L. Hartman and his wife were found in their bed at the Great Northern Hotel. The room showed no evidences of a struggle, both lifeless forms were composed, the covering of the bed well tucked about them, but the revolver clutched in the right hand of the man told the story of the double tragedy.

Hartman and his wife registered at the Hotel June 6, giving as their address New York. Both were stylishly dressed and appeared to be persons of means.

Early Sunday night they retired to their apartments and nothing was seen of them until Monday evening, when they were found dead in bed.

The only information the hotel managers have concerning the couple was given by a woman who called at the hotel. She was fashionably gowned and said that she was a friend of the young man. She said that she had learned that the Hartmans had arrived in Chicago and she had made a tour of the hotels to locate them.

She said that Hartman was the son of a wealthy New Yorker, and that he had formed an attachment that had displeased his father. A clandestine marriage was followed by departure for Chicago without knowledge of the parent. A reconciliation was being effected by friends, and she charged Manager Roth not to lend the man money, as he would be taken care of financially by the elder Hartman.

On a card case belonging to the woman were engraved the words "Rose Violette," and from the discovery of an actress' makeup in a trunk, it is supposed that the woman had been connected with the stage. A card also indicated that she had been a member of the "Duchess" company.

TERRIBLE FALL OF COMMANDER BULL

Dashed From the Dome of the Government Building at the Expedition.

Buffalo, N. Y. (Special).—Lieutenant Commander J. H. Bull, of the United States Navy, in charge of the hydrographic service at the Pan-American grounds, fell from the dome of the Government Building and was seriously injured. He was unconscious when assistance reached him, and he was taken at once to the Emergency Hospital. After a careful examination the surgeons reported that, while Commander Bull's injuries were serious, they did not think they would prove fatal. His right leg is broken below the knee, and his hip is fractured. It was at first supposed that his skull had been fractured, but this was not the case. Lieutenant Commander Bull is 40 years old, a native of Pennsylvania, and a graduate of the Annapolis Naval Academy. He served with distinction in the Spanish-American War and subsequently was detailed to service on the Petrel in Philippine waters. That was his last naval assignment. He lives in Buffalo with his wife and four children.

NEW WAY OF MAKING STEEL.

Carbon Forced in While Iron Leaves Cupola Furnace.

Redding, Cal. (Special).—Mr. Geo. C. Carson, a mining man of Northern California, has invented and applied for patents in 22 countries on a process for manufacturing steel, which some corporation, apparently the American Trust, has offered to purchase for $600,000, with the provisions that patents are issued and that the tests made at a plant now being installed for that purpose near Chicago prove satisfactory. The invention really consists of a carbon blowpipe, through the operation of which pig iron can be converted into steel as it leaves the cupola furnace. Mr. Carson has produced a plan for the manufacture of steel which is said to be far ahead of the Bessemer process. Mr. Carson has accepted the offer and will leave soon for Chicago to superintend the tests.

Three Girls Drowned.

Philadelphia (Special).—A party of six persons—three men and three girls—while sailing on the Delaware River off North Essington, a few miles below this city, were thrown into the water by the swamping of their skiff during a squall, and the girls were drowned. The party were guests of the Federal Boat Club. Other members of the club heard the cries of the unfortunates and immediately set about rescuing them.

For Study of American Methods.

London (By Cable).—Elder, Dempster & Co. offer to pay the traveling expenses of the official delegates of any British trades unions willing to go to the United States to study American trade methods.

AMERICANS WERE CAUGHT IN A FILIPINO TRAP.

Manila (By Cable).—Later details of the engagement near Lipa, Province of Batanzas, between troops under the command of Capt. W. H. Wilhelm and the insurgents show that the Lieutenant Lee who was fatally wounded was not Lieutenant Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., son of General Fitzhugh Lee, but Lieutenant Lee of the Engineer Corps. Lieutenant Fitzhugh Lee was not in the fight.

The enemy enountered by Capt. William H. Wilhelm of the Twenty-first Infantry, with 50 men of that regiment, were met six miles southeast of Lipa, in Batanzas Province, and consisted of more than 200 of Malvar's followers, supposedly the command of Gonzales. The insurgents were defeated but their losses have not been reported. Yates' troop of the First Cavalry is pursuing them.

During the engagement Lieutenant Anton Springer, of the Twenty-first Infantry, was shot in the head and killed.

Lieutenant Lee, of the engineers, was shot in the head and bowels and soon died.

Captain Wilhelm was wounded in the shoulder.

Lieutenant Charles R. Ramsey, of the Twenty-first Infantry, was shot in the left side.

Both of these officers are seriously wounded. In addition, two sergeants and one private were wounded.

The American officers were planning to attack a force of the insurgents which was ahead of them, when they were fired on from one side

Major W. H. Daly Kills Himself.

Pittsburg, Pa. (Special).—Major W. H. Daly, who was a deputy to the assistant surgeon general on the staff of Lieutenant General Miles in Porto Rico, committed suicide here by shooting himself in the right temple. The body of the doctor was found in the bathroom by Miss Mary Short, the housekeeper, lying in a pool of blood with a .38-caliber revolver lying on the floor. Dr. Foster, who was summoned, at once found the bullet hole in the temple and announced that death had taken place several hours before

Accused of Many Murders.

Middlesboro, Ky. (Special).—Louis Myers, alias Williams, a notorious moonshiner and desperado, has been captured here. He is charged with the murder of two women in Virginia, three men in North Carolina, including a United States marshal; one in South Carolina, and the sheriff of Unicoi county, Tenn. Rewards aggregating $2,500 have been offered for his capture. The governors of these states have been notified of his capture. He has several times been captured, but has always managed to escape.

TERRIBLE CRIME OF WEALTHY WOMAN.

Startling Discovery Made by the French Police Officials.

MOTHER DIES OF HEART DISEASE.

For Twenty-five Years Madame Monnier, a Miserly Landowner, Imprisons Her Daughter in a Room in Her House Because the Girl Was in Love With a Poor Lawyer--The Once Beautiful Woman Nearly Reduced to Skeleton

Paris (By Cable).—The sensation of the week has been the arrest of Madame Monnier, a rich, miserly landowner of the neighborhood of Poitiers, and her son, a former sub-prefect of the Department of Vienne and a leader of Poitiers' society, on the charge of incarcerating Mlle. Blanche Monnier, daughter of Madame Monnier, for 25 years in a room of Madame Monnier's house.

The police, who were anonymously notified of the woman's detention, entered the house and found Mlle. Monnier shut up in a room, in darkness lying on a mattress, stark naked, and so emaciated that she appeared to be a living skeleton. The room was covered with filth, bones, refuse, food, worms rats and all kinds of vermin.

The unfortunate woman, who had partially lost her reason, was taken to a hospital. It was thought she would die but she is now improving.

Twenty-five years ago she was a beautiful brunette and fell in love with a lawyer without means. Her mother disapproved of their love and confined her in the room which she has only recently left. The son, after his arrest, pleaded that he acted as he did on account of filial piety, and that the mother was responsible. The lawyer died in 1885.

There was another dramatic development in the case Saturday. Madame Monnier died in prison of heart disease. The gravity of her crime was brought home to her at the judge's examination Thursday. She became ill and died suddenly in the infirmary of the prison

Su Shih Chin in Limbo.

San Francisco (Special).—Su Shih Chin, the Chinese reform leader, against whose landing Minister Wu and Consul General Ho Yow had filed a protest, on the ground that Su had obtained by fraud the passport upon which he was allowed to land, has been arrested on an order from Washington and placed in detention at the mail dock. Consul Ho Yow said Su was landed as an accredited official of the Chinese Empire, when, in fact, he was one of the leaders of the revolutionary party which asserts that its purpose is to replace Emperor Kwang Su on the throne.

Off on His Daring Voyage.

Gloucester, Mass. (Special).—In his 25-foot sloop, the Great Republic, Capt Howard Blackburn, of this city, started on his second trans-Atlantic voyage, his present destination being Lisbon, Portugal, which he expects to reach in 45 days. His previous voyage, in 1899, was to London, which trip took 61 days. The start was made amid the plaudits of over 1000 people. Shortly after 2 o'clock the Great Republic, escorted by a large fleet of boats, set sail. She received a succession of salutes until she was nearly off Thatcher's Island, when the last of the escorts left her.

Will Take Up Moody's Work.

Liverpool (By Cable).—The White Star Line steamer Teutonic, which sailed from here for New York on June 12, took among her passengers Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jessup, the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan and Mrs. Campbell Morgan and Charles Francis, United States Minister to Greece. The Rev. G. Campbell Morgan is a Congregationalist clergyman who will visit the United States to take up the work of the late Dwight L. Moody.

Major Rockefeller's Fate.

Syracuse, N. Y. (Special).—A letter from Paul J. Spillane, of the Ninth Infantry, stationed in the Philippines, and received by a friend in Watertown, states that while Spillane was a prisoner of the Filipinos at Tarlac he learned from insurgent officers the fate of Major Rockefeller, whose mysterious disappearance early in the war has puzzled the American army. Major Rockefeller, according to the Filipinos, was taken prisoner and went mad while in captivity. Shortly afterward he died.

Trains Met on a Curve.

Vicksburg, Miss. (Special).—Ten persons were injured, three seriously, in a head-end collision between two Mississippi Valley passenger trains north of Vicksburg. The trains met on a sharp curve, and but for the prompt action of Engineer Jones in reversing his engine the wreck would have been more disastrous. At Clarksdale five hours earlier the southbound train crashed into a caboose and Engineer Dana received injuries which may prove fatal.

Gift of Library to University.

Morgantown, W. Va. (Special).—The heirs of Waitman T. Willey, formerly United States Senator from West Virginia, who died recently, made a formal donation to the West Virginia University of the private library of Mr. Willey. The library contains 18000 volumes, exclusive of government reports and manuscripts, and is invaluable because of its completeness respecting the formation and early history of the State of West Virginia.

Government Prisoners Escape.

New York (Special).—Two United States Army prisoners serving sentences on Governor's Island for desertion escaped on a raft. The prisoners were Harry McGuire, who was serving a term of 18 months for desertion, and John Winship, who was serving a term of two years for the same offense.

Beveridge Will Get Concessions Easy.

London (By Cable).—United States Senator Beveridge, according to the St. Petersburg correspondedent of the Daily Mail, will not find much difficulty in securing from the Russian government a concession for a steamship line from the United States to Vladivostok or Port Arthur.

Louis Stern Takes His Life.

Bamberg, Bavaria (By Cable).—Louis Stern, the former United States commercial agent here, shot himself in the public gardens near the town.

LIVE NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Judge Taft Will Control.

Although military control in the Philippines will pass to civilian authority on July 1, the title of the senior army officer will still be that of Military Governor.

This has been definitely determined by the Administration and seems on the face to indicate a dual government under Commissioner Taft and General Chaffee, who succeeds General MacArthur with the change of affairs. General Chaffee will have all the powers and authority of Military Governor not only in command of the army forces in the islands, but he will have direct control also over the administration of certain districts of the Philippines where it is not practicable to apply civilian government. These districts are in remote sections and have recently been visited by Commissioner Taft in his tour of the islands. As fast as they become pacified and can be turned over to civilian control, Commissioner Taft will apply this form of administration.

It is not expected that there will be any conflict of authority between Commissoner Taft and General Chaffee, and, in all events, when questions in dispute may arise, Commissioner Taft's decision will be final.

Naval Reclassification.

The President signed an order reclassifying the vessels of the navy according to their tonnage, to take the place of the old classification, based on the number of guns carried. Under the new system there will be four classes, as follows: First-rate men-of-war, of 8000 tons and over; second-rate men-of-war, of 4000 tons and under 8000 tons, and auxiliary vessels of 6000 tons and over, except colliers, hospital ships and other vessels used for special purposes; third-rate men-of-war, from 1000 to 4000 tons, and auxiliary vessels from 1000 to 6000 tons, and colliers, refrigerator ships, hospital ships, etc., of 4000 tons and over; fourth-rate, all other vessels.

The order further gives the assignment to command afloat. These give an admiral command of a fleet; rear admiral, command of a fleet or squadron; captain, command of a division, or ship of the first or second rate; commander, command of a division or ship of the second rate; lieutenant commander, command of a ship of the third or fourth rate; lieutenant, command of a ship of the fourth rate, a destroyer, torpedo boat, tug or tender; lieutenant (junior grade), command of a torpedo boat, tug or tender; ensign, command of a torpedo boat or tug.

Cortelyou May Enter Cabinet.

A White House rumor revives the report that Secretary Cortelyou may be advanced from his present position to that of a member of the Cabinet. This is suggested by the report that Major O. L. Pruden, assistant secretary to the President, who was appointed a major and paymaster, will go into service and make way for the advancement of Chief Clerk Rudolph Forster. The opinion is expressed that there will be an opening for Mr. Cortelyou in a short time. Notwithstanding contradictions of the report, opinion points to Postmaster-General Smith as the Cabinet officer most likely to retire, and Mr. Cortelyou's experience in the Postoffice Department, where he was the confidential clerk of Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell, would be a preparation for his discharge of the duties of the office.

United States Makes an Appeal.

The United States Government has again appealed to the powers to submit the present issues at Pekin over the indemnity propositions to the arbitration of The Hague tribunal. Commissioner Rockhill, who has been watching for an opportunity, cabled Secretary Hay for permission to make a proposition, and the Secretary cabled him authority to do so. It is believed that the ministers at Pekin have become involved beyond extrication in the present issues, and this proposition may be the only way out.

Reprimand for Captain Hancock.

The findings in the case of Capt. Wm. F. Hancock, Sixth Artillery, who was recently tried by court-martial at Manila on charges of "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," and failing to appear for duty on two occasions, have been received at the War Department. The specifications alleged intoxication. Captain Hancock was found guilty and sentenced to be reprimanded.

Capital News in General.

Lieutenant Colonel Reber was appointed military secretary to General Miles, to succeed the late Colonel Michler, and Col. M. P. Maus was appointed aide de camp.

The government has formally communicated to the foreign powers the impossibility of joining in a joint guarantee for the payment of the Chinese indemnity.

The President appointed officers for the provisional Porto Rican regiment.

Chief Moore, of the Weather Bureau, punctures the illusion that orchards can be protected from hailstorms by firing cannon.

William Morey, Jr., and Mrs. Clara A. Riedell, clerks in the War Department, disappeared at the same time.

Secretary Long has decided to have the battleship Oregon on the reverse of the Santiago medal.

The Secretary of the Navy approved the recommendations of the board for the distribution of medals of honor and letters of commendation for gallantry in the Chinese campaign.

Attorney General Knox bought the palatial home of Mrs. George W. Childs, in the capital.

The Itata claim for $220,000, with interest, was taken up by the Chilean Claims Commission.

Major G. W. Ruthers, chief commissary of the Department of Northern Luzon, made an interesting report showing how the army stations in the Philippines are served.

Our New Possessions.

The conditons offered to General Cailles, the insurgent leader in Lugana Province, are not changed. They are miform with those offered to other insurgents accused of murder.

In a battle with the insurgents at Lipa, province of Batangas, Lieutenant Anton Springer, of the Twenty-first Infantry, was killed and Capt. Wm. H. Wilhelm, of the same regiment, Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., and five enlisted men were wounded. Lieut. Charles R. Ramsay, of the Twenty-first Infantry, was also wounded.

FOR FUN'S SAKE.

Of all the gifts that bring content,
With which mankind is blessed,
Sure, never a mortal should deny
The sense of humor's best;
A kindly eye for comedy,
A wise respect for fun—
Oh, he that doth possess these things,
His soul's a lucky one!

Ye grave reformers of the world,
We pray you in your might,
Mold your humanity as you will,
But slay not humor quite;
There is so much worth laughing at—
Even, solemn ones, in you—
Oh, though you lift us to the skies,
Leave us a laugh or two!
—Ripley D. Saunders, in *St. Louis Republic.*

A DIAMOND RING.

BY INA BREVOORT ROBERTS.

Max felt decidedly pleased with himself as he walked up the steps of a palace belonging to one of New York's millionaires. This millionaire and all his belongings were of special interest to the public just at that time because his daughter was shortly to be married to a titled foreigner and the wedding in the magnitude of its splendor was to eclipse all previous weddings.

A well known photographer had received an order from a magazine for photographs of the important rooms in the home of the bride-elect, and Max, who was the photographer's right-hand man, was now on his way to take the pictures.

Arrived at the house, Max began with the drawing-room. He then proceeded to the library. This room, though large and impressive because of the number of books it contained, looked more homelike and less awe-inspiring than the other rooms.

When he had the light and his camera arranged to his satisfaction Max sent away the servants who were helping him and prepared to take the picture. As he was about to remove the cap he heard the rustle of a gown, and a woman's face appeared between the curtains that hung in a doorway directly in range of the camera.

The face belonged to a tall, slender creature, half girl, half woman. When she saw Max she seemed startled, but at sight of his camera she recovered her composure.

"May I come in?" She asked the question in a hesitating way.

Max smiled at her. "I would rather you waited a few minutes," he returned, uneasily, "unless you want to be in the picture. Just step back out of sight and I will call you in a moment."

The girl's astonished face as she obeyed him made Max realize that he had been a trifle dictatorial to someone who had more right there than he. She evidently lived in the house and he found himself wondering, as he timed his exposure, in what capacity.

He came to the conclusion that she was probably companion or secretary to one of the family. Her dress, as well as her way of carrying herself and her manner of speaking, told him she was not a servant, and he knew that the millionaire and his family were out of town. They were supposed to have slipped away to give the bride-elect a few days' rest and shelter from publicity before the wedding.

"You may come in now," Max called.

As the girl entered the room he noticed that she was very pretty. She walked over to his camera, which she examined with interest.

"Do you like this work?" she asked.

"Why, yes," Max answered carelessly, and he smiled. He was a good-looking young man, with a peculiar charm in his smile which made it difficult to refuse him anything he chose to ask.

The girl seated herself before the fire and began listlessly to turn the pages of a magazine, meanwhile asking questions about his work until Max found himself growing communicative. He told her how busy they were at the studio and that he preferred photographic interiors to taking portraits of actresses and celebrities; interior work was harder, but portraits became monotonous.

"This house is a beauty, isn't it?" he remarked.

The girl looked surprised, then she smiled.

"Yes; it is a nice house," she said.

"You don't say that very enthusiastically," observed Max, turning to look at her, "but I suppose you're too used to it to have it impress you as it does me. There'll be a fine time here when that wedding comes off," he went on. "It's going to cost something, I tell you, but I like to see rich people spend their money. It seems queer, though, making such a fuss over a slip of a girl not out of her teens. Do you know her?" he asked suddenly.

"Yes, I know her."

"Do you like her? I have always heard she had a very lovely disposition, sweet and gentle, you know, and all that."

"Oh, I suppose under all her moods she has a fairly good heart," said the girl, rising and going over to look out from one of the windows.

"Well, she'll need it if she keeps her prince in order," said Max in a matter-of-fact tone. "Of all the—I wonder if that girl knows what a poor sort of man he is?"

Max's companion made no reply to this speech, but chancing to look at her, he saw that her cheeks had flushed and that her lips were tightly pressed together.

"I beg your pardon," he said contritely. "That wasn't nice of me, was it—to try and get you to discuss the affairs of the people you work for?"

The girl's face relaxed, and she smiled as she answered: "Oh, it does not matter. People who have money must expect to be discussed, I suppose."

A silence followed which was broken only by the faint splashing of the fountain in the hall. Max was intent on his exposures and his companion, who had returned to her chair, appeared to be absorbed in a book.

"I wish Maisie could see this house!" Max cried suddenly.

The girl looked up quickly. "Who is Maisie?" she asked.

Max's face grew red under his fair skin; he had spoken without stopping to think. "Maisie is——" he began in a blundering way; "she is the girl I am engaged to," he ended bravely. The shyness in his manner, in such contrast to his former easy assurance, seemed to amuse and please his companion.

"So you are going to be married, too?" she said, smiling at him.

"No, I am not going to be married for a long while yet," Max answered, ruefully. "I only wish I were. But there's no such luck."

"Doesn't she want to be married yet?"

"Yes, but we've got to wait."

"Why?" The girl's voice was full of interest.

"Too poor," Max answered, laconically. "We must wait till I get my salary raised and save up something for a rainy day. Can't live on love, you know."

The girl's face grew wistful. "Sometimes I think I should like to try," she said.

Max laughed. "It wouldn't work. You can't enjoy life when you're worrying about money all the time. But, after all," he continued, going back to his own affairs, "it does not really cost such a lot to keep house, and Maisie is a first-rate manager. If I only had more saved up, we would not be actually obliged to wait for the 'raise.' It makes me mad when I think of all the money I wasted before I knew Maisie. I tell you, it takes a girl like her to take the nonsense out of a fellow. Now, just to show you the kind of a girl she is," he went on, "she is crazy about diamonds. So I made up my mind not to propose to her until I had saved enough to buy her a solitaire ring. When I had fifty dollars (you can get a very fair stone for that nowadays, you know) I asked her to marry me, and after she said 'Yes,' we went together to get the ring. And what do you think that girl did? Picked out a plain moonstone and flatly refused to have any diamond. She said diamonds were a foolish extravagance for people like us, and I must put the money away toward furnishing our flat. Now, what do you think of that?" Max looked at his companion as if challenging her to cite an instance of greater heroism.

"I think Maisie is a girl worth having."

"Well, she has made a man of me," declared Max, "and I'll wager that's more than the girl who lives here can do with her prince. In fact, I don't believe she'll even try. All girls are not like Maisie."

Max's companion had risen and was staring into the fireplace, where the flames of the gas log leapt and curled. "You are right," she said: "all girls are not like Maisie. But perhaps she will try," she added, softly, and then went away without waiting to say good-bye.

Max looked after her retreating figure with a perplexed face. "Well!" he ejaculated, "she did go off in a hurry. I wonder if I hurt her feelings? She seems to be touchy on the subject of that wedding. It isn't often I talk to any one about Maisie, but that girl was different, somehow, from the general run of people. I suppose that comes from watching the swells. If she comes back I'm going to ask her who she is. I wanted to before, but didn't dare. It's funny what there is about some people that won't let you ask them questions."

But his companion of the morning did not appear again.

At the door, as Max was going out, a pompous servant handed him an envelope and a small package. "I was desired to give you these," he said.

"What?"—began Max.

"You were not to ask any questions, sir," interrupted the man gently, as, without giving Max time to speak, he swung open the massive door, letting in a flood of light and a dim roar of mingled noises.

Bewildered, Max went out into the sunshine and down the marble steps, opening the envelope as he walked. There was a letter inside, written on heavy, monogrammed paper:

"I want Maisie to have what I send within this letter. Tell her to wear it, not because it is the gift of one who will soon bear a title, but because it comes from a woman she has helped. And tell her, too, that all the diamonds in the world could not weigh against being loved as she is."

The letter bore the signature of the bride-elect whose marriage would make a princess. With a grave face Max took the wrapping from the package and touched the spring of the jewel case it contained. The cover flew up, disclosing a ring set with a single radiant diamond, a priceless stone that caught the suns' rays and flashed and sparkled, blazing with light and fairy colors.—*The Ladies' World.*

Jaunt Taken by Wyoming's Governor.

The great State of Wyoming is crossed by only one railroad, and that is in the southern portion. Not long ago, when the Governor of the State wanted to go up to the Big Horn Basin, where there is the most wonderful climate and healing springs in all the world, he had to go from Cheyenne to Grand Island, Neb., then to Billings, Mont., and sixty miles south to Red Lodge, then by wagons and stage coaches to his destination. This is a pretty long journey for a Governor to make to reach the northern part of his own State, and that, too, when the section not reached by railroads contains a marvelous amount of mineral and agricultural wealth.—*Washington Star.*

TOP OR BOTTOM.

Answering the Question of Which Moves the Faster in a Wheel.

Among the many questions which originated in cycling and have now donned automobile garb and proclaimed themselves as something brand new is the time-honored hoary-headed alleged problem as to whether the top of a wheel moves faster than the part which rests on the ground. The problem never was intended to be anything but a catch, and is peculiarly meritorious on account of the semblance of science with which it is clothed. The fact that the part of the wheel which is in contact with the earth has come to a standstill on what might be termed a dead centre point is so apparent that any child can see without going into any explanation, and yet there are those who will argue the question seriously, as if that feature of the problem was not apparent to every one.

The question is as to what is the relative speed between the top and the bottom of a wheel, say, when the wheel is twenty-eight inches in diameter and is going over a frozen lake, to eliminate all unevenness of the road. The rim or tire travels faster than the hub, having to make a much longer revolution or circuit in the same time it takes the hub to revolve, but the part of the tire that is on the ground is necessarily travelling at the same rate around its own axis as that part which is furthest from the ground. If the centre of the earth be regarded as the axis that part of the wheel which rests upon the ground, being nearer the central axis, would be slower than the top part, which is further from the central axis. The computation of the difference would depend upon the size of the wheel.

This is not responsive to the question, and yet, despite the fact that it reads as if intended to convey a wrong impression, by a happy fortuitousness is absolutely correct. The question as to whether the top or bottom of a wheel goes the farther was originally intended as a "fake" question pure and simple. The top of a wheel is always the top and never moves around the axis. The bottom of a wheel is always below and ceases to be the bottom the moment it changes its position the millionth part of an inch.

If the discussion was on a chalk mark on the rim of a wheel there would be room for discussion, but the top of a wheel is always the top, and the top, hub and bottom of a rolling wheel advance with a speed which is so nearly equal that the wheel would have to make a complete circuit of the earth to make the top of the wheel go three times the diameter of the wheel farther than the bottom.—*The Motor World.*

SCOTTISH PAGANS.

Queer Rites Practiced in the Neighborhood of Ross.

The Land o' Cakes may be the home of popular education; it certainly is the home of many curious superstitions. A startling proof of this has been given by the parish ministry of Corridon, in the northern county of Ross, who has just discovered that "shocking pagan rites" are being followed in the neighborhood of the town.

The story of these practices is weird, but interesting. It appears that many years ago a woman committed suicide by drowning herself in the Balgie River, near Torridon. The inhabitants refused to consent to the body being buried in the Annant Church yard on the plea that if the body was buried in view of Loch Torridon the fish would forsake the interred in unconsecrated ground about one hundred yards from the cemetery, and there they now lie.

What this woman's grave has to do with "pagan rites" has still to be told, however. There is a local belief that epileptics will be cured of their trouble by drinking water from a certain pool out of the skull of a suicide. Such a skull has been kept hidden for many years under the surface of the soil of this grave, but whether it is the skull of the woman herself is not clear. Those suffering from epilepsy go to the grave in the dead of night, unearth the mouldering skull and drink out of it water of the pool already mentioned. This practice has been going on for a long time, but has only now come under the knowledge of the parish minister.

Some nine years ago the skull had a curious adventure. A number of men from the neighboring village of Applecross removed the skull from its resting place and kept it for some time near the parish manse in order to have the benefit of its mysterious curative qualities. The people who are looked upon as the proper custodians of the relic had great difficulty in recovering it, but ultimately did so, and replaced it in its sepulchre.

This is the story of the skull to date, but the sequel remains to be told, as it is not unlikely that there may be a struggle between the minister and his parishioners for possession of the grewsome bowl.—*London Express.*

No Danger From Parasites.

There seems to be little danger from importations of parasites. With parasitic and predatory insects the food habits are definite and fixed. They can live on nothing but their natural food, and in its absence they die. The Australian ladybird originally imported, for example, will feed upon nothing but scale insects of a particular genus, and, as a matter of fact, as soon as the fluted scales became scarce the California officials had the greatest difficulty in keeping the little beetles alive, and were actually obliged to cultivate for food the very insects which they were formerly so anxious to wipe out of existence! With the Scutellista parasite the same fact holds. The fly itself does not feed, and its young feed only upon certain scale insects, and so with all the rest.—*Everybody's Magazine.*

LIVES UNDER A BUSH.

Census Takers in Ireland Discover an Eccentric Irishman.

The census takers have made a remarkable discovery in Epping Forest, where an old man has been living under a bush for nearly forty years and has now for the first time been reckoned among the population of England.

A census taker said he could find somebody of whose existence England had never heard. On the strength of this invitation people accompanied him to the borders of the forest, where a wreath of smoke issuing from a holly bush gave the first indication of this modern Robin Hood's whereabouts. Under the bush was found a wizened old man, gnarled and crabbed as the bush itself.

A layer of leaves a foot deep formed the bed on which this wild man of the woods reposed. A few sticks placed upright formed the shell of his habitation and the leaves of the holly bush served for the walls of his cave. The inhabitant was a taciturn old Irishman, whom even the offer of a whiskey flask failed to thaw out. While munching a thick slice of bread he grunted out chapters of his life history in reply to questions.

He had been ten years before the mast in the royal navy, afterward for fourteen years in the merchant marine. Then he sought out his relatives in the vicinity of Epping Forest, who received him kindly. But, unwilling to trouble them as boarder, he decided to find his own quarters. The forest offered the most suitable refuge and therefore he had camped out under the bush for more than thirty years.

He was born in Cork in 1828, and is still a virulent patriot. His name is William Birk. For food he relies on the charity of the people of the neighboring villages, where he usually goes for his Sunday dinners. He has a small income, a government pension, which provides the necessaries of life. For water he relies on the pools of the forest, which he declares are far superior to the water supplied in towns.

He has a vivid recollection of the events of forty years ago, but of modern happenings he knows nothing. Speaking of France he talked of the Emperor Napoleon as still reigning.

Ethics of the Bad Man.

The bad man is not necessarily bad at all, says E. C. Little, in *Everybody's Magazine.* He is often a very good fellow. Bad is merely a synonym of dangerous. The "bad" man was formerly the "good" man. He is simply the frontiersman whose evolution has kept pace with that of the firearm—product of the border and the six-shooter. Keen of eye, quick of hand, and strong of will, he has that supremacy which always comes to the man of cool and clear-headed personal valor everywhere, except in society's latest and most refined development. The term was used rather to express the feeling that he was, in the vernacular of the border, "a bad man to monkey with." To govern and control communities in which vicious men were not infrequent, where all were restless and the majority turbulent, the ordinary forms and servants of justice were inadequate. Law and order required the assistance of officers who, though enlisted to keep the peace, did not hesitate to be a law unto themselves. If civilization was afraid to endorse their actions, it was at least proud of the results of the labors of the peace officer of the border. Hickok, Tom Smith, Patrick Shurgrue, Michael Shrugrue, William Tighlam, Hector Thomas and a score of other men as marshals, sheriffs and deputies enforced the law, made life safe and property secure, and brought order out of chaos by their ready courage and good sense. As Wild Bill Hickok was the original, so was he the first of the class.

Relative Length of the Seasons.

If the year be divided into two seasons, the warm and cold (the warm season including the time when the daily temperature is above the annual average), it is found that the warm season is longer than the cold for nearly all parts of the United States. The exceptions are in the Rocky Mountains region and in certain small areas in the lower Lake region and the middle Atlantic States. The longest warm season is in the Northwest, and on the middle California coast, where it exceeds the cold season by thirty to fifty days.

The longest cold season is found in the Rocky Mountain region where it exceeds the warm by about ten days. The warm season in Texas and the lower Missouri Valley opens about ten days earlier than in the region near the middle Atlantic coast and from twenty to twenty-five days earlier than on the southern coast of California. In the Northwest the warm season opens from twenty to twenty-five days earlier in the Lake region and from fifteen to twenty days earlier than in the north Pacific coast region.—*New York Sun.*

Looked Into Three States.

Passengers on the City of Chicago, which arrived at St. Jospeh, Mich., the other day, reported that on the trip across the lake they were able to see three States from the pilot house—Illinois, Indiana and Michigan.

The principal buildings of Chicago were recognizable, Montgomery, Ward & Co.'s tower and the Masonic Temple standing out in bold relief. Spires in Michigan City, Ind., also were plainly seen, as was the smoke issuing from factory chimneys. At the same time the passengers could see the clay banks just south of St. Joseph, in Michigan, and several times caught glimpses of the higher buildings of St. Joseph.—*New York Times.*

There is many an untied knot in a cord of wood.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

The Latest Happenings Gleaned From All Over the State.

DUSTED EMPLOYES SUE FOR SALARIES

Stephen Connors Killed at Clark's Summit--Fourth Fatality at Frick's Pittsburg Office Building--Court Versus Assembly--Second Brigade May Camp at Buffalo--Killed by His Train--Other Live News.

The Delaware County Prohibitionists held their annual convention at Media and placed in nomination the following officers, to be voted for next November: Recorder of Deeds, Charles Palmer, of Chester; Register of Wills, Joseph Pennell, of Middletown; Coroner, C. C. Ferguson, of Prospect Park; director of the poor, Thomas Kirk, of Newtown; delegates to the State convention, George S. Yarnall, of Media; Charles Palmer, of Chester; C. W. R. Smith, of Lansdowne; Levis B. Disbrow, of Colwyn; Rev. C. H. Burnley, of Swarthmore; Arthur Shrigley, of Lansdowne; alternates, Rev. C. W. Burns, Lansdowne; C. C. Furguson, Prospect Park; W. W. Johnson, Media. The Committee on Resolutions presented resolutions predicting a victory for the cause before the end of the present century; pledging a continuance of their determined warfare against licensed liquor; advocating woman suffrage, and advocating arbitration instead of war to settle disputes between nations.

The political sensation of the hour at Pottsville is the suit brought by fourteen of the ousted employees of the Schuylkill County Almshouse against the county and the poor directors for pay amounting to nearly $600, which they allege is due them for the month of April, judgment being given in their favor. The trouble grows out of a deal which was made between Edward Kester, Republican, with his colleague on the poor board, John F. Horgan, Democrat, by which a set of appointments were made at the almshouse. The employees took their positions on April 1, with the understanding that they were good for a year. Shortly afterwards the first deal was broken and Kester made a deal with Henry Becker, another Democratic member of the poor board, the upshot of which was the turning out of the first appointees and the naming of others who took their places on May 1. The old employees brought this action as the first of a series of monthly suits which they will bring all year. The suit was brought before Alderman H. B. McCool. One of the witnesses, E. B. Hunter, cashier of the Merchants Bank of Shenandoah, testified that an agreement had been made wherein it was stipulated that Becker and Kester would not break the last deal, and with it a forfeit of $2000 had been deposited at his bank. A check for the cash and the agreement were produced at the hearing.

"If General Wiley can make satisfactory arrangements with the officials of the Pan-American Exposition the Second Brigade encampment will be held at Buffalo," said General Charles Miller. "The matter is now entirely in his hands and the completion of the plans depends upon his ability to perfect a satisfactory arrangement with the Exposition management. The matter of securing consent of the Legislature to take the troops out of the State is merely a formality," said General Miller. "This can be done without difficulty. The officers of the Second Brigade seem a unit in favor of the idea and the prospects are decidedly favorable for carrying out the plans."

The thirty-first annual commencement of the Allentown College for Women was held in Lyric Theatre, Allentown. Prof. Knappenberger, president of the college, delivered the address. The William H. Deshler gold medal for drawing or painting was presented to Miss Maggie Y. Hartzell, of Church Hill, Pa.; the Samuel A. Butz gold medal to Miss Ada L. Sowers, of Shamokin, and the Alumnae Association gold medal to Miss Mamie Schaffer, of Allentown. Following the exercises at the theater a reception to the graduating class was held at the college, after which a dinner was given in honor of the alumnae.

The result of the final examinations of the classes of the West Chester State Normal School shows that all the seniors and post-graduates, with those who had been recommended for State certificates, passed. Of the juniors, all except twelve will complete the old course next year. The seniors numbered 157; post-graduates, 15, and the applicants for State certificates, 4 Prof. Delp, of the school, to-day took the members of the Examining Board over the battlefield of the Brandywine and pointed out to them the many points of historical interst.

The forty-ninth yearly meeting of Progressive Friends opened a three days' session at Longwood Meeting-house, east of Kennett Square. Frederick A. Hinckley, of Philadelphia, presided and made the address of welcome. Elizabeth B. Passmore, of Oxford, is clerk. In the morning "Imperialism" was discussed by George G. Mercer and Herbert Welsh, of Philadelphia. In the afternoon Rev. Charles F. Dole, of Massachusetts, and Prof. Edward Magill, of Swarthmore, spoke on "Peace—the Best Method to Prevent the Growth of the Military Spirit."

Judge Johnson at Media quashed the indictment against E. E. and U. G. Smedley, of Chester, who were charged with buying plumbing materials from persons without license to sell it, thus violating the provisions of the Act of April 11, 1899. The court declared the Act unconstitutional, as the Constitution prohibits the General Assembly from enacting any local or special law regulating trade.

The annual commencement of the College Grammar School at Haverford was held in the gymnasium. The headmaster, Charles S. Crosman, addressed the graduates, and announced the following awards of prizes: For the highest average in the lower school, Charles Beyer; in the middle school, Arthur J. White; in the upper school, Roderick Scott, and the "all-round" prize to John Hastings Thomas.

Amos K. Brown, a conductor in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was decapitated in the west yards at Columbia while his train was being made up. He was struck by a draught of cars and was thrown under the wheels. Brown was in his 63d year and was the second oldest conductor on the Philadelphia division.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

General Trade Conditions.

New York (Special).—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

"The labor situation in many parts of the country is still seriously unsettled and constitutes a reason for hesitation in some industries, discouraging new operations which satisfactory conditions would otherwise stimulate. But quick decision is to be expected in some of these labor controversies, and in the meantime trade is encouraged by reports of a satisfactory condition of winter wheat over a large portion of the country. As for spring wheat the crop was put in under very favorable conditions and there have been few unsatisfactory reports.

"Railroad earnings for May, 9.6 per cent. in excess of 1900, and 23.2 per cent. over 1899, reflect a continued activity in the country, while at New York bank clearings gain for the week 86.8 per cent. over 1900 and 59.1 per cent. over 1899, with gains at the leading cities outside New York of 27.1 per cent. over 1900 and 27.5 per cent. over 1899.

"The cessation of manipulation in corn contributed to a decline of 2.1 per cent. in breadstuffs.

"Efforts to secure advances in grain by exaggerated reports of damage to the growing crop have given place to more rational statements, and the outlook is generally conceded to be full of promise. Speculative operations for a decline, however, are far from aggressive, the severe losses of the short interest thus far this season making traders extremely cautious. Abundant production in the United States does not necessarily mean weak prices, for European crops are falling below expectations, and foreign purchases continue heavy, Atlantic exports for the week, flour included, amounting to 4,520,144 bushels, against 2,855,261 last year. Pacific exports also show good gains, reaching 854,515 bushels, against 591,015 a year ago. Including exports at Duluth and Portland, Me., the total outward movement for the week, exclusive of Canadian ports, was 5,646,597 bushels, against 3,838,364 last year."

Bradstreet's says: "Failures in the United States for the week number 163, against 144 last week and 184 in this week a year ago."

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Flour.—Best Patent, $4.50a4.75; High Grade Extra, $4.00a4.25; Minnesota bakers, $2.90a3.15.

Wheat.—New York, No. 2, red, 81a82¼c; Philadelphia, No. 2, red, 76¾a77¼c; Baltimore, 75a78c.

Corn.—New York, No. 2, 48¾c; Philadelphia, No. 2, 46½a47c; Baltimore, No. 2, 46a47c.

Oats.—New York, No. 2, 33c; Philadelphia No. 2 white, 34½a35c; Baltimore, No. 2 white, 33½a34c.

Rye.—New York, No. 2, 61c; Philadelphia, No. 2, 60c; Baltimore, No. 2 58a59c.

Hay.—The market is easy. We quote: No. 1 timothy, $16.00a16.50; No. 2 timothy, $15.50; No. 3 timothy $14.50a15.00.

Green Fruits and Vegetables.—Onions, spring, per 100 bunches, 50a60c; do, new, Bermuda, per crate, $1.40a1.50; do Egyptian, per sack, $2.00. Asparagus, Eastern Shore, Maryland, per doz, primes, $1.25a1.50. Cabbage, Charleston and North Carolina, per crate, 60a65c; do, Norfolk, per bbl, 50a65c. Celery, Florida, per crate, $1.50a2.00. Apples, $2.00a4.25. Green peas, Anne Arundel, per bushel 80a85c; do do, Eastern Shore Maryland, 80a85c. Lettuce, native, per bushel box, 20a25c String beans, Savannah, per basket, green 75ca$1.00; do do, Savannah, per basket, wax, 75ca$1.00. Strawberries, per quart, 2½a6c.

Potatoes.—We quote: White, Maryland and Pennsylvania, prime, per bus, 75a80c; do, New York prime, per bus, 80a85c; do, Michigan and Ohio, per bus 75a80c; do, new, Savannah, per bbl, No 1, $3.00a3.50; Charleston, per bbl, No 1, $3.00a3.50. Yams, choice, bright North Carolina, per bbl, $1.25a1.50.

Beans and peas.—New York marrow choice hand picked, $2.50a2.55; Blackeye peas, per bushel, choice, $1.75a1.80; Black peas, per bushel, choice, $1.70a1.75. Green peas, per bushel, $1.25. Nearby white beans, per bushel, $1.50a2.00.

Butter.—Creamery, 19a20c; factory, 14a15c; imitation creamery, 14a17c; State dairy, 17a18c.

Eggs.—State and Pennsylvania, 13a13½c; Southern, 11a12c; Western storage, 13c.

Provisions.—Bulk shoulders, 8a8¼c; do short ribs, 9½c; do clear sides, 9½c; bacon rib sides, 10c; do clear sides, 10¼c; bacon shoulders, 9c. Fat backs, 8½c. Sugar cured breasts, 11½c; sugar cured shoulders, 9c. Hams—Small, 11½c; large, 11c; smoked skinned hams, 12½c; picnic hams, 8¾c. Lard—Best refined, pure, in tierces, 9¼c; in tubs, 9½c per lb. Mess pork, per bbl, $16.00.

Hides.—Green salted, 6½c; Southern, 6¼c; green, 6c; dry flint, 13c; dry salted, 11c; dry calf, 10c; dry glue, 6½c. Bull hides, per lb, green, 5½a6c. Goatskins, 15a25c. Calfskins, green salted, 60a80c. Sheepskins, 60a75c. Spring lambskins, 30a40c.

Live Poultry.—Market is steady at the following quotations: Hens, 10c; old roosters, each, 25a30c; spring chickens, 16a22c. Ducks, 7a9c. Spring ducks, 15a16c. Geese, apiece, 30a45c.

Live Stock.

East Liberty, Pa.—Cattle steady; extra, $5.90a6.00; prime, $5.70a5.80. Hogs—Prime heavy hogs, $6.00a6.02½; mediums, $6.00; roughs, $4.00a5.50. Sheep—Wethers, $4.15a4.25; choice yearlings, $5.00a5.15. Veal calves, $5.50a6.70.

Chicago, Ill.—Cattle—Choice steers steady; good to prime steers, $5.50a6.10; poor to medium, $4.50a5.40; cows $2.75a4.75; heifers, $2.80a5.15; bulls, $2.80a4.50; calves steady, $4.50a6.00. Hogs—Mixed and butchers' $5.70a5.97½; rough heavy, $5.65a5.75; light, $5.65a5.90.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

We have thirty flag factories.
Uncle Sam owns 162,115 mules.
Paper wood is as hard as wood.
Paper water mains are a success.
Texas has seventeen clerks' unions.
Peekskill, N. Y., painters now earn $2.75.
Houston, Texas, carpenters now get $3 per day.
'Frisco Labor Council consists of 64 unions.
Our metallic products this year are valued at $527,218,084.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, . . . PENN'A.
June 13, 1901.

BABY TO GRANDPA.

All sizes, sexes and conditions of humanity shod well and comfortably in our establishment—Shoes for indoors, Shoes for the storm, Shoes, the crowning glory of an elegant costume; Shoes for mountain climbing and out-door sports. No man or woman leaves our store poorly fitted and shod. Shoes fitted to the feet, and not feet to the Shoes. Our lines are now complete in all departments—the best and finest of the spring styles—high and low cut—await your inspection and purchase. Popular prices—guaranteed fit.

Mingle's Shoe Store,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

United Evangelical—Centre Hall, preaching service every Sunday evening at 7:30. Sunday school every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock; K. L. of C. E., 6:30. Service next Sunday at Linden Hall, 2:30 p. m.; Lemont, 10 a. m.

Presbyterian—Centre Hall, preaching Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock, Saturday at 2:30 p. m and Communion Sabbath morning at 10. 0 o'clock. Rev. Curry H. Love, of Penna. Furnace, will be present at all these services and preach. All are cordially invited. Service at Spring Mills at 7 p. m.

Reformed—Centre Hall, 2:30 p. m.; Tusseyville, 10:30 a. m.

$10,000 for Curtin Monument.

Senator Heinle introduced a bill which finally passed both houses, appropriating $10,000 for the Curtin monument.

Saw Mill Moved.

Messrs. Orwig and Kryder moved their saw mill from near Linden Hall to Farmers Mills on the wooded tract bought from Mr. Royer.

$1,000,000 for Schools.

The Snyder bill appropriating $1,000,000 additional for schools passed the house finally. The payments are to be made in four yearly installments.

Flag Day.

Next Friday, 14th inst., is "Flag Day." Let every one who has a flag fling it to the breeze. Flag Day is a day set apart for "Old Glory," and let her wave.

Potatoes Wanted.

O. T. Corman, of Spring Mills, will pay 50 cents cash or 55 cents trade, per bushel for potatoes if delivered this week. He wants them badly. Consult him at once.

$1.00—Cabinets—$1.00.

We will make them for a short time only. Opening day at Centre Hall, Friday June 14. Your time now if you want photos.

W. W. SMITH, Photographer.

Our Ed. Wolf Advanced.

Prof. E. J. Wolf, who a few years ago was principal of the Centre Hall High School, and for the last three years was an instructor in the public schools in Eureka, Kansas, had the good fortune to have an advance in position and salary.

New Baker.

W. D. Shoop will take charge of the Keller bakery after July 1, having purchased the business from P. F. Keller. The future baker is taking daily lessons in the doughtray, and by the time July comes 'round will be able to bake bread to perfection.

Heavy Fall of Rain.

A cloud-burst occurred in the southern part of Clinton county Thursday evening of last week and caused Fishing Creek to rise ten feet in less than an hour. Crops and fruit were damaged by the hail stones, which were as large as cherries. The Methodist Church at Mackeyville was struck by lightning and considerably damaged.

Teacher's Salary Raised.

At a recent meeting of the Potter township school board a resolution was adopted which fixes the minimum salary of Potter township teachers at $26. The maximum figure—$30.00—was not changed. In view of the fact that fifty per centum of the teachers who applied for certificates in Potter township failed, there will be a shortage of instructors.

Purchased 525,000 Acres Land.

C. C. McCormick, of Williamsport, representing a number of capitalists, has received title for a tract of 525,000 acres of land in the State of Campeche, on the eastern Yucatan peninsula. This land was bought from Luis Garcia Teruet, City of Mexico. The tract is entirely covered with payable timber, and the company will erect mills. As fast as the land is cleared it will be put under cultivation.

CATTLE DYING.

100 Head of Cattle in the "Kettle" Brought to the Valley.

Several weeks ago one hundred head of cattle were placed in the "Kettle," a large scope of country in the Seven Mountains south of Tusseyville, under the care of Wm. Mulberger.

Last week it was discovered that the cattle were becoming physically weakened by continual scouring and that several had died. Monday the owners of the stock from all parts of the valley between here and the mountains went in a body in search of their stock.

The sickness and death of the cattle is attributed to several causes. It is claimed by some that a poisonous plant is eaten by the cattle; others maintain that sassafras leaves are eaten in excess; others assert that the cause is due to the generally poor condition of the cattle when turned out, and that there is not sufficient pasture in the mountains to support such a large herd, in consequence of which the dumb brutes are driven to consume large quantities of young leaves and tender shoots which causes the bowel trouble referred to above. Among those who were unfortunate in losing cattle by death are:

Peter Smith, Centre Hill, six.
Arb Cumings, Linden Hall.
David Stoner, Tusseyville.
Daniel Houser, Centre Hall.
Edward Kline, Tusseyville.
Richley Lumber Company.

From information at hand the total loss of cattle is seventeen head.

Oliver Smith and the heirs of Ira McKibben, of Mackeyville, have had similar experience with cattle turned into the mountains between Mackeyville and Sugar Valley.

STATE BUYS 60,000 ACRES.

Timber Tracts from Pardee to Colyer Bought by the State.

The state forestry commissioners purchased from various parties sixty thousand acres of wood land lying between Pardee and Colyer. It is the purpose of the state to purchase, if possible, the entire belt between Pardee and Tyrone, which is regarded a good territory to reforest. The average price paid per acre is $1.00. After the state gets full control, hunting and fishing will be forbidden, and game, fish and forest wardens will be properly located to see that the state's orders are enforced. A warden will likely be stationed on the old Thompson farm, near Potters Mills, which will be turned over to the state together with 2,600 acres of wood land by E. M. Huyett. The larger tracts involved in this deal are as follows:

26,000, P. B. Crider & Son, Bellefonte.
22,000, I. F. Duncan, Lewisburg.
18,000, Pardee & Co., Hazleton.
5,000, Ashland Lumber Co., Ashland.
4,000, W. E. Smith & Co, Milmont.
15,000, Witmer & Co., Sunbury.
2,600, E. M. Huyett, Centre Hall.
2,000, Reichley Bros., St. Claire.
400, John Signer, Millheim.

School Board Organizes.

The borough school board organized Monday night by reelecting D. A. Boozer chairman and S. W. Smith secretary. John S. Dauberman succeeded H. G. Strohmeier as treasurer. Thomas G. Wilson was elected director to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of L. C. Irvin from Centre Hall to Bellefonte. An adjourned meeting will be held Monday evening of next week when the tax millage, length of school term, and selection of school teachers will be discussed by the board.

The board has just about sufficient resources to meet the unsettled bills. The coming year it hopes to have a nice balance on hand to pay on the debt incurred by the purchase of the Public School Park. The following items of expense, which proved a burden during the past year, will this year be nominal figures:

Repairing at school house	$104.00
Text books	94.00
Public School Park walk	100.00
	$298.00

Thus it will be seen that the same millage will leave a cash balance of at least $200.00 in June of 1902.

There'll be kicks about the heat
Later on;
There'll be growls from all we meet
Later on;
Every fellow will declare
That it's mighty hard to bear,
And will wish for chilly air,
Later on.
They will oft express regret,
Later on;
When their brows and cheeks are wet,
Later on,
That rude jibes they used to fling
At the backwardness of spring,
And they'll yearn for winds that sting,
Later on.
High the mercury will rise
Later on;
And Old Sol blazes in the skies,
Later on;
All electric fans will whiz,
All the soda founts will fizz,
But the heat will fairly sizz
Later on.
They'll be sorry that they growled,
Later on;
And at fuel dealers scowled,
Later on;
For the man who sells them ice
Will exact a heavy price
For a measly little slice,
Later on.
Bear in mind that 'twill be hot
Later on;
So when Springtime days are cold
Don't about the weather scold,
For there'll be heat uncontrolled
Later on.

$385,000 For Soldiers' Orphans.

The sum appropriated for the maintenance of the various soldiers' orphans schools in Pennsylvania is $385,000.

DEATH OF A. S. KERLIN.

A Good Citizen, After a Year's Suffering, Passes Away.

A. S. Kerlin died at his home in Centre Hall Tuesday evening at 10:30 o'clock. Funeral services at the house Friday morning at 9:30 o'clock, Rev. C. T. Aikens, of the Pine Grove Mills Lutheran church, and Dr. W. H. Schuyler, of the Presbyterian church, Centre Hall, will officiate in the absence of the deceased's pastor, Rev. J. M. Rearick.

Although the deceased had been a continual sufferer from an affection of the bronchial tubes for a year and his life dispaired of many times during the past six months, his death came unexpectedly to his family.

The deceased was aged fifty-seven years, three months, and ten days; he was born near Bellefonte, being a son of Peter Kerlin. During 1863 he was married to Miss Sarah J. Moore, and about that time started in the mercantile business with his father at the Stone Mill, which at that time was a good stand. Afterwards Mr. Kerlin became general manager for a firm in Milroy, who were extensive grain dealers. From this position he found his way to the position of book-keeper and salesman for nine years for Wm. Mann, Jr., axe manufacturer, Reedsville. While holding this position he traveled extensively, covering the greater part of the United States. During 1880 a store was again opened at the Stone Mill which was continued but six months, when the Pennsylvania Axe Company was organized in Tyrone, the firm consisting of Samuel Woods, John T. Franciscus and A. S. Kerlin. Later he was associated with Mr. Geiss, and manufactured axes in Spruce Creek.

In 1886 Mr. Kerlin became a citizen of Centre Hall, where he built two dwelling houses—one for himself and one for his son, A. E. Kerlin—where he remained until his death.

Besides the widow the family consists of Arthur E., Walter M., Edwin M., and Nellie E. Peter S. Kerlin, Raymond, Neb.; Rev. A. A. Kerlin, Sharpsburg, Md., are brothers, and Mrs. Harriet A. Zettle, Bennett, Neb., is a sister of the deceased.

Mr. Kerlin was a member of the Lutheran church, and socially belonged to orders of F. and A. M., and I. O. of O. F., of Lewistown, in which orders he kept in good standing.

Attended Commencement.

Among those who attended the State College commencement exercises were the following:

Miss Roxanna Brisbin, Mrs. J. C. Dale, Mrs. Conley, Ralph Boozer, Domer Emerick, Clay Reesman, John Stover, Jennie Odenkirk, Abner Alexander, Capt. and Mrs. G. M. Boal, Rev. G. W. Kershner, Miss Estelle Acker, Mrs. D. A. Boozer, Miss Lizzie Boozer, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Arney, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Arney, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Arney, Ted Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Brisbin, Messrs. Shultz, Gross Mingle, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Meyer, Miss Mabel Boal, Mr. and Mrs. John Sanders, Prof. John D. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Moore and daughter Elsie, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Gross, D. R. Foreman, Misses Grace Smith, Emily Alexander, Lizzie Snyder, Claire and Mary Kennedy, Laura Runkle, Elsie Rearick, Mamie Herring, Mrs. W. O. Rearick, John Spicher, Mr. and Mrs. M. I. Arney, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. J. Q. A. Kennedy, Mrs. Dr. J. R. G. Allison, Perry Alters, Ward Shultz, Sturgeon Shultz, George O. Benner, Harry Potter, Paul Murray, Guy Jacobs, Will Boozer, Will Sandoe.

Centre Hall Implement Works.

Edward Sellers, the successor to the firm of Rearick & Sellers, as proprietor of the Centre Hall Implement Works, will manufacture a new line of goods at his establishment. While the Centre Hall cornplanter, roller and feed cutters will be pushed for all there is in it, stove repairs and a number of other side articles will be manufactured and put on the market.

Besides this, Mr. Sellers will push his manufactures into foreign countries, where the first shipments from this institution must yet be made. Within a year the world will know that there are Implement Works at Centre Hall, because the present head of the firm will use printers ink in his business.

Principal Married.

Prof. E. S. Ripka, of Centre Hill, and Miss Lulu May Byers, of Chambersburg, were married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Byers of St. Thomas. The ceremony was performed in the presence of many invited guests. The interior of the Byers home was beautifully decorated, one piece being a floral arch which spanned the room.

The bride is an accomplished young lady and is well and favorably known in Chambersburg. The groom, who is well known in Penns Valley, is principal of the Chambersburg Business College, a flourishing institution which is yearly preparing young men for active life.

The bridal party last Thursday arrived at the home of the grooms father, A. C. Ripka, of Centre Hill, and will take a trip to the Pan American Exposition before returning to Chambersburg, their future home.

GENERAL LOCALS.

Fine rain Thursday night and Friday a. m.,

President Mc Kinley will not accept renomination for the presidency.

Mrs. Willis Rishell, of Montgomery, is the guest of Mrs. I. V. Musser.

Street commissioner Sunday did some street repairing last week.

Mrs. Dr. Emerick expects to make a visit to Columbus, Ohio, in July.

A valuable horse belonging to E. M. Huyett, of this place, died Wednesday.

Paul Murray to-day takes the examination at State College to enter the freshman.

Miss Maude Lee, of Boalsburg, will visit Miss Emma Wolf, at Ardmore, first week in July.

The families of W. B. Mingle, Esq., and D. J. Meyer, of Centre Hall, spent a day last week in Bellefonte.

C. M. Haines, H. E. Corman and Ammon Walker, of Rebersburg, are at the Pan American Exposition.

Mrs. Edward Sellers and son, Donald, will start for Altoona this evening, where they will spend a week.

Samuel Rowe, agent for the Aultman Co., Canton, Ohio, was home for a few days between trips. He started on a tour south to-day, Thursday.

Ex-Sheriff and Mrs. Spangler are in Hastings with their son R. B. Spangler, who holds a responsible position with the Duncan and Spangler coal Company.

Mrs. Anna Evans, daughter of Ex-Commissioner G. L. Goodhart, of Centre Hill, was the guest of the families of B. D. Brisbin and D. K. Geiss, in this place, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Bradford fell heir to a girl baby last week. Mr. Bradford states however, that the new member of the family will be provided for without making a rise in the price of coal.

Mrs. Anna Bell Hettinger, and son, Elmer, of Spring Mills, had business in Centre Hall and this office Monday of this week. Mr. Hettinger is conducting the farming operation for his mother and is a young man with just enough activity to do it right.

S. E. Gettig, Esq, Wednesday defeated W. L. Mothersbaugh, of near Hecla Park, in a suit brought by M. M. Miller, of Potters Mills, before 'Squire Grove to recover damage on account of a horse deal. The defendant claims the animal purchased unsound. The justice reserved decision.

Mrs. Allison and Master Gross, wife and son of Dr. J. R. G. Allison, of Leroy, Bradford county, Pa., are the guests of Mrs. Allison's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Runkle, of the Centre Hall hotel. They will remain for two weeks. Master Gross, although quite young in years, shows marked ability in music and plays the violin beautifully.

Necrological Record.

John Funk, known in Homestead as "Uncle Sam," from his resemblance to the lank figure portrayed in cartoons, died at his home in West Homestead, aged 73 years. He claims to have been the original Uncle Sam and for years has had a suit of red, white and blue, stove pipe hat, etc., which he used in parades and on other occasions. He was born in Cambria county, but when young moved to Greensburg, where he was married in 1851. Some years ago he moved to Homestead. He served throughout the Civil war as a member of Company 1, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania volunteers. His widow and nine sons survive.

Pennsylvania Towns.

Here are some of the towns discovered by the Twelfth Census in Pennsylvania: Loyal Sock, Nippenose, Picture Rocks, Wolf, Cherrytree, Cornplanter, Scrub Grass, Victory, Twilight, Parnassus, Freedom, New Freedom, Paradise, Red Lion, Moon, Slippery Rock, Daisy Town, Scalp Level, Snow Shoe, Popcopson, Licking, Paint, Chest, Fox, Bald Eagle, Oil Creek, Woodcock, Rush, Andy, Fair Chance, Warrior's Mark, Wampum, Joddo, Shickshinny, Warrior Run, Eden, Four Coons, Lively Town, Mushroom, and Peach.

Marriage Licenses.

Isaiah W. Vonada, Aaronsburg.
Agnes Wonce, Aaronsburg.
Robert C. Young, Philipsburg.
Elizabeth I. Beals, "
Louis C. Hoover, Philipsburg.
Minnie Vangun, "
Samuel M. Roberts, Bellefonte.
Minnie P. Markle, "
S. P. Beack, Rush Twp.
Lydia Rea, "
Otis R. Barnes, Altoona.
Emma Cable, Lemont.

A Sprained Ankle Quickly Cured.

"At one time I suffered from a severe sprain of the ankle," says George E. Cary, editor of the Guide, Washington, Va. "After using several well recommended medicines without success I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and am pleased to say that relief came as soon as I began its use, and a complete cure speedily followed." Sold by Mrs. J. W. Keller, Linden Hall; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

BICYCLES.—I have just received a lot of new chain and chainless bicycles which I offer at greatly reduced prices. Also a number of second-hand wheels on hand from $5.00 up. Also a complete line of bicycle sundries. Coaster brakes a specialty. Thanking you for past patronage and respectfully soliciting a continuance of the same I remain

Respectfully,
W. W. BOOB, Centre Hall, Pa.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Baby Wilson—Thos. G. Wilson, Jr., arrived at the Wilson home last week.

Progress Grange will meet in the Grange Arcadia Saturday at 2 p. m.

The lower end of Penns Valley was visited by a light frost Monday morning. No damage is reported.

Crop reports from about Penn Hall indicate that the hay and grain crop outlook is not very encouraging.

Prof. E. S. Ripka will open the fall session of the Chambersburg business college September 2.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Boob beginning of July will attend the Christian Endeavor convention at Cincinnati.

Progress Grange will hold a festival in their hall Saturday evening, June 22. Ice cream, cake, fruit of the season will be served.

Mrs. Carrie Osman and Mary, a little daughter of W. H. Dinges, Saturday morning went to Williamsport where they will remain a short time.

Prof. C. E. Zeigler's Musical Normal at this place closed last Friday. The normal was so successful that Prof. Zeigler has concluded to open another term in July.

Miss Sallie Bohn, of Linden Hall, and Jacob Royer, of Colyer, were married at the Reformed parsonage at Boalsburg, in the absence of Rev. A. A. Black, by Rev. G. W. Kershner, Monday, 3rd inst.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Dashem and family, of near Centre Hill, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gfrerer on Sunday. Mr. Dashem has several dozen peach trees which he says are loaded with fruit.

L. L. Weaver, Woodward, Monday will take charge of a creamery in the eastern part of the State. Mr. Weaver is a graduate of Pennsylvania State College and is abundantly qualified for the position he has accepted.

Nathan L. Dale, of Bellefonte, was a caller early Wednesday morning. Mr. Dale furnished a large quantity of seed to farmers in this valley last spring, and at present is on the lookout for progressive farmers who want a first-class new seed wheat.

Frank H. Wion and wife, of near Bellefonte, Sundayed with Mr. Wion's father, Daniel Wion, in this place. The junior Wion owns a fine little farm, one of those plats that pay when well attended to, and that is what he does. Twenty-one years ago Mr. Wion lived near this place with his father, and although many of his old associates are not here any more he finds pleasure is visiting the haunts of his boyhood.

AN UNHEEDED LAW.

Supervisors are Negligent in Enforcing a Good Road Measure.

Two years ago the legislature passed an act regarding loose stones on public highways which does not seem to be altogether familiar to township supervisors and road commissioners. It directs these officials on the first Monday of April each year to make a contract with one or more taxpayers to remove and take away loose stones from the main traveled highways at least once each month during April, May, June, July, August, September and October of each year. It is also provided that the compensation to be made to the persons employed shall be credited to the road tax assessed against them. In many parts of the state this act has so far been given no attention, but it is one of considerable importance in many townships.

Good roads are a blessing to every one—not only to the person who uses them but to every citizen no matter what his occupation or business. Now, it is impossible to have such roads as are most desired on account of the great expense necessary for their construction, but the removal of loose stones from them will do much to make their passage more easy and less expensive to all who have occasion to pass over them.

The Reporter one dollar per year.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF CENTRE HALL BORO—for the fiscal year ending June 1.

Whole number of schools	4
Number of teachers employed	4
Number of pupils enrolled	122
Average daily attendance	99
Tax levied for school purposes	$ 909 02
Tax levied for building purposes	189 17

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Money Received—

On hand from last year	$ 37 79
From State appropriation	520 64
From collector, including taxes of all kinds	920 88
From all other sources	227 50
Total receipts	$1776 81

Money paid out—

Teachers' wages	$1099 00
Paid teachers for attending County Institute	34 25
For repairs	104 54
For fuel	94 28
Treasurer's commission	33 54
Salary of secretary, expenses, postage	50 00
Printing	4 00
Auditors's fees	6 00
Interest paid	25 00
Text books	94 01
Supplies	59 48
For all other purposes	106 76
Total Money paid out	$1710 66

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Cash on hand	$ 66 15
Amount due district	45 45
Am't due treasurer	11 00
Total debt of district	500 00

We hereby certify that we have examined the above account and find it correct.

S. S. KREAMER,
F. A. FOREMAN,
W. W. SPANGLER,
Auditors.

Witness our hands this 4th day of June, 1901.
D. A. BOOZER, President.
S. W. SMITH, Secretary.

THE STAR STORE.

ESTABLISHED 1889.

G. O. BENNER - - - PROPRIETOR.

We want your name . . . .

To add to our list of customers. We certainly have spared no efforts to interest you, and at the same time save you money, and you have responded nobly. We have had very good success with our advertising in this paper, and if you will continue to stay with us and tell your neighbors about the little store on the flat iron corner at the station, we will promise to do still better and give you more commodious quarters. Indeed it will not be long until we shall roll the little hen coop aside and put in its place something that will do credit to this end. Furthermore, we will continue to keep prices down and bombard

We wish to call your attention to the following, which are now in season. Our stock is full and the price is lower than you can buy elsewhere.

Screen doors, fly netting in all widths, poultry netting, bucket and chain pumps, pump supplies, The Peerless ice cream freezer, forks of every description, pulleys, scythes and snaths, cycles, wheel stones, oil cans, cement, plastering hair, silver sand, fence staples, lawn mowers, lubricating oil, rope, binder twine.

SIZE UP THIS :--

1 doz. boxes good parlor matches, for one week only, 10c.
A three string parlor broom, worth 35c, for 25c.
25 good envelopes, others charge 7c, our price 3c.
24 sheets good note paper, 5c.
Rolled oats, 7 lbs., 7 c.
Arbuckles coffee, 2 lbs. for 25c.
Corn starch per lb., 4c.
Banner lye per box 10c; 6 boxes 55c.
Castle Rock Cheese, once used always used, 15 cents per lb.
Ginger snaps, we buy these by the barrel, 6c.
Pickles, we introduced these, per doz., 5c.
The Oregon prunes, the largest grown, lb. 10c.
3 lbs California Evaporated peaches, 25c.
The enterprise clothes wringer, a daisy, $3.00.
If you want a good washing machine buy "The American," we sell it at $3.50.

THE STAR.

Everybody is talking about those lovely Jardinieres and Flower Pots of all sizes in gilt and red in our window.

Crash Hats for men and boys are going fast, because they are neat, cool and durable.

Lawn Mowers

If you are thinking of buying a Lawn Mower, come and see us before buying. We can and will save you dollars.

We have wire cloth Sprinkling Hose, Window Screens and Poultry Netting.

Shirt Waists, Wrappers, Skirts and Fancy Dress Goods are in great demand and we have them at prices to suit the buyer.

Style, quality and low price is what makes the RICHARDSON SHOES sell so rapidly.

Remember we always pay the highest prices for country produce.

Meyer & Musser.